THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Reform Demonstration in London and Immense Display of the Strength of the People—Democracy in Full Force and Revolutionary Tunes and Banner Mottoes—No Cheer for the Prince of Wales, but Public Ovation to the Genius of American Liberty, Etc.

LONDON, February 12.—The Reform League's open-air demonstration which was made in this city yesterday (Monday), the 11th instant, was a grand success in the shape of a moral force display, and a very unmistakable expression of the feeling of the workingmen and middle classes with respect to the necessity of an extension of the franchise by Parliament and the Crown.

There were twenty thousand persons in the procession. The streets through which they marched were lined with at least two hundred thousand spectators, most of whom had turned out from sympathy, and to evince their feeling with the men.

One hundred picked men acting as pioneers, drilled as cavalrymen, headed the line, and the very best order was maintained during the march, with the exception of the occurrence of a few cases of "bonneting," and throwing of stones by some "roughs."

The day was bright, and, with a clear sun shining above, was in pleasing and striking contrast as regarded the weather to that in which the Queen rode in royal state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to open the Parliament.

The whole population of London appeared to be out of doors during the day. There were flags and banners displayed on all sides through the city, and the United States, French, and Italian national flags were borne aloft in the procession by the reformers.

I observed also in the line a picture of the American yacht Henrietta.

The bands of the Leaguers played "Yankee Doodle," the "Marseillais," old "John Brown," "Marching Along," and the "Garibaldi Hymn."

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were in the city, and observed the display, apparently with attention, from the United Service Club House. The princes were seen and recognized, but their presence did not elicit a cheer.

When the procession reached to opposite the official residence of the United States Minister there was a splendid offering, indeed ovation, to the spirit and working of the American Constitution. Opposite to the house every man took off his hat in salute, and nine deafening cheers were given for the American Union.

The mottoes on the banners reflected the spirit of the people. From many I may mention "The Ballot," "No Surrender," "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Serfdom is Infamous," "The Voice of the People Cannot be Opposed with Safety," "Disobedience to Tyrants is a Duty to God," "Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny," "Liberty to Those Who Dare Demand It," "Put Your Trust in God, but Keep Your Powder Dry."

The march of the procession was terminated on reaching Agricultural Hall. Here was held an immense meeting, about 30,000 persons being present.

A letter was read from Stuart Mill, M. P.; The O'Donoghue, M. P.; Mr. Potter, M. P.; Mr. Taylor, M. P., and others made speeches.

The resolutions adopted denounced the Derby Cabinet and demanded manhood suffrage.

A deputation, named for the purpose, presented an address to Mr. Gladstone, M. P., ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the morning, and received an encouraging reply, but neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright attended at the meeting.

The Question in Parliament—Disraeli and Gladstone in Debate.

LONDON, February 11.—The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors to the galleries this evening, all anxious to hear the Parliamentary programme of the Derby Government officially explained.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Von Teck, son-in-law of the Queen, Earl Russell, and many other distinguished personages, were present when the Speaker took the chair.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose and delivered a lengthy historical speech, or essay, on the subject of British reform and the British Constitution. The address manifested a few—only a few—flashes of his usual spirit, when denouncing Goldwin Smith as a "wild man," and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech he said the Government would introduce a series of resolutions in the House, framed so as to test the sense of Parliament on the subject before presenting a reform bill. He fixed the 25th of February instant as the day for offering these resolutions, which are regarded as vague and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone rose in reply. He made a few commonplace remarks, and accepted the Government plan, but protested against the delay in submitting the bill.

The Fenian Alarm in Parliament—Irruption of Fourteen Hundred Raiders on Chester—The Commander-in-Chief Leaves the House and Hurries to Horse Guards, Etc.

During the progress of the debate the House was startled by a report that the Fenians had turned out and taken the city of Chester, on the river Dee, about sixteen miles south-southeast of Liverpool. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the English army, quitted the House hastily and hurried to the War Office at Horse Guards.

The despatches from Chester state that fourteen hundred strangers had arrived there suddenly on Monday evening from Liverpool and Manchester, somewhat in the style of the Fenian raiders on Canada. There was very great alarm produced by this movement in the town. The volunteers and police were called to arms and organized.

No outbreak took place, nor has any yet occurred. The point of attack was feared to be on the Castle of Chester and the troops stationed in it. The castle contains a very fine army, and has about thirty thousand stand of arms within its walls. Chester is a very ancient Episcopal city, and gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales.

The Fenian Movement.

LONDON, February 12.—From representations made to the Government serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester; but the authorities were watchful, and the outbreak did not occur.

LONDON, February 12.—No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, as was apprehended, and the city is quiet.

The presence of a number of supposed Fenians, who had recently crossed over from Ireland, gave rise to these apprehensions, but they have left the town without creating any disturbance.

Mr. Peabody's Donations.

Estimating the Mississippi bonds at half a million of dollars, a contemporary believes the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:—

The Poor of London	$2,250,000
Town of Danvers	60,000
Grinnell Arctic Expedition	10,000
City of Baltimore	1,000,000
Phillips Academy	25,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000
Harvard College	150,000
Yale College	150,000
To the South	1,500,000
Total	$5,165,000

There have been, however, various other donations mentioned, among them $25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio, and $20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society. Various handsome gratuities to individuals and family connections are understood to have emanated from Mr. Peabody, which, of course, are not specifically known to the public.

PUGILISM.

Prize Fight Between Bolster and Warburton for $1000—Bolster the Winner—Six Rounds in Ten Minutes, Etc.

A prize fight came off yesterday morning at Naugatuck Junction, Connecticut, between Horatio Bolster, of that State, and William Warburton, of England, which was a bloodless affair, the fight being won by Bolster in six rounds, which occupied ten minutes, by receiving a foul blow from his opponent, the belligerents leaving the ring without a mark. A more uninteresting or unsatisfactory affair to the lovers of the fistic art was never witnessed, and all who were at the trysting place returned home disgusted with the whole proceedings.

THE MEN.

Horatio Bolster, the winner of the fight, is a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, and is in his twenty-fifth year. He has appeared twice before in the prize ring—the first time with Sam Collyer, the champion of the light weights, in which contest forty-nine rounds were fought in fifty-nine minutes. Losing that fight he was soon afterwards matched against Mike Carr, and again, after fighting twenty-four rounds in thirty minutes, he was compelled to lower his colors.

Afterwards he had a glove-fight with Larry Healey, of Providence, which was an affair of no importance, further than it led to the present match, and by an accident Bolster has been successful in scoring his first victory in the roped arena. Bolster attributes his defeats with Collyer and Carr to the breaking of his hands in each encounter; but that is his opinion only, for no one believes that he could ever "get away" with such a tough little customer as the present champion. Previous to Bolster's appearance in the prize-ring he was a soldier in the 5th Connecticut Regiment, and, serving three years, was honorably discharged. He is five feet six inches in height, and weighed yesterday, previous to entering the ring, one hundred and twenty-six pounds only.

By some bad management on the part of his trainer, who administered a black draught a few days ago, he fell away in weight twelve pounds, and was so feeble when he entered the ring, with his body covered with plasters, that he seemed more like a subject for the hospital than an aspirant for pugilistic honors. He trained for the present fight at Lord's West Rock Hotel, Westville, near New Haven, under the mentorship of John Hopkins and Butt Riley, the latter putting on the finishing touches.

William Warburton is a native of Sheffield, England, is thirty-two years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and weighed in the ring about one hundred and sixty pounds. This was his first appearance in the ring in this country, and it is likely to be his last, for backers for another trial will be difficult to find. He says that he fought twice in the old country; but as there is no record of the same in "Fistiana," we opine they were simple "turns-up" and unworthy of record. He is a large, soft, flabby fellow, with little knowledge of the art of self-defense, and will never make a fighter. He was trained by Larry Healey, at the Echo, Congress avenue, New Haven.

DOING THEIR TOILETS.

The seconds of the men then began to strip the pugilists of their ordinary clothing and dress them in their fighting costume, which consisted of white knee breeches and stockings, with laced boots, which covered the ankles, the soles of the boots being studded with spikes about three-eighths of an inch long, to prevent the fighters from slipping on the grass while moving about in the contest. They also wore their colors around their waists.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—At thirteen minutes past 10 o'clock time was called, and the men, looking confident, rose from their seconds' knees, and advanced to the scratch, rubbing their hands as they advanced. The contrast in size between the pugilists was very marked, Warburton standing nearly three inches higher than Bolster, and weighing over thirty pounds heavier, the latter appearing very much emaciated, and his body was nearly covered with plasters. Warburton's flesh appeared very soft, and there was a great deal of unnecessary fat on his body and face.

They ware not long, however, in getting together, Warburton commencing operations by planting a light left-hander on Bolster's nose. The latter returned, but was short, though a second attempt landed his left on the right jaw of the Englishman. Quick exchanges then followed, Bolster getting in a good shot behind the left ear of Warburton, and the latter putting in two right-handers, one on the forehead and the other on the left ribs, but neither of the blows seemed to have much power.

Round 2.—On the appearance of the men at the scratch Warburton had the marks of Bolster's fist on his neck, behind the left ear, but the latter appeared unscathed. They were promptly at work, Warburton sending his left at the nose, but was short a few inches, and he got a smack on the left side of his head in return. Warburton then sent his right at the head, and landed a pretty good one on the spot intended. Bolster planted his right on the left ribs, and in going down was hit by his adversary below the belt, which was observed by the referee, but allowed to pass.

Round 3.—The fighters were quickly at the mark after the call of time, and when they got within striking distance they both let fly, Bolster reaching the breast and stopping Warburton's return, which was aimed at his head. A rally ensued, and Warburton got in one with his left on the forehead of Bolster and another on the temple, but neither had force. Bolster went down after launching out his left and hitting Warburton's arm.

Round 4.—Both men were now puffing, showing the want of condition; but they were soon at work firing away, without doing any execution. Warburton struck at Bolster's face, the latter parrying the blow neatly. Bolster then struck out short with his left hand twice, and missed both blows. Warburton then missed with his left, but getting closer, planted two right-handers on the forehead of Bolster, and then getting to half-arm work, Bolster on the body and Warburton on the head, both went down. There were a number of blows passed in this round, but none of them made a mark. Kit Burns claimed first blood for Warburton; but none was visible on either party, and the claim was not allowed.

Round 5.—They were quickly at the scratch, and got at it at once. Bolster getting his left hand on Warburton's forehead, and the Englishman planting his right high up on Bolster's head, which was receipted for by a right-hander from Bolster on the left ribs, when they had a harmless rally, and Bolster, as usual, went down.

Round 6 and Last.—Warburton landed his left on Bolster's neck, and again on the body, and the latter missed two well intended left-handers at Warburton's head. The latter rushed wildly at Bolster, and the latter retreating, received a right-hander on the hip, and falling, got another on the back of the head while on his knees. Foul was immediately claimed by Bolster's second, Butt Riley, and allowed. Bolster was then declared the winner of the fight, which lasted but ten minutes.

A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.

After the fight between Bolster and Warburton, Billy Arnold of Derby, and Jim Breen, of Providence, had a rough and tumble fight about some stake money. They fought for about fifteen minutes, and were terribly mutilated, when they left off from sheer exhaustion. Breen lost a piece of his upper lip and had his eye nearly gouged out, while Arnold's face was badly lacerated and some of his fingers were nearly bitten off. They fought like two bulldogs, until nature compelled them to desist. Officers were looking on, but no arrests were made.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GLACIERS IN THE TROPICS.

Lecture by Professor Agassiz.

The third in the course of scientific lectures now being delivered at the Cooper Institute, by Professor Louis Agassiz, came off last evening in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. His subject was, "The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics."

Previous to the Professor making his appearance, a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art read a criticism, which appeared in one of the evening papers, in reference to reserving seats for "school children, banishing their elders to remote portions of the hall." The gentleman made an explanation which was received by the audience as satisfactory.

Dr. Griscom introduced Professor Agassiz, who proceeded to say that he omitted to state in his last lecture that the valley of the Amazon was easily accessible, for steamers left New York for that place once a month. He also stated that it would be interesting for those who contemplated commercial relations with Brazil, especially in the valley of the Amazon, that all the spices of the East—pepper, cloves, nutmeg, camphor and the like—have been cultivated there, and might be cultivated to such advantage that they could, under skilful management, share the benefits of the commerce which is now exclusively in the hands of European nations.

He would first call their attention to the summits of the Alps, and then gradually invite them to travel over those regions over which the glaciers themselves moved, and perhaps they would see that where the tropical sun shone to-day, there was at one time a field of ice extending over the valley of the Amazon extending towards the Atlantic, and perhaps covering the sea to such an extent that the question might well be asked, as it was now asked at the Polar region, Whether there was open water under the equator? So far, he believed, did the evidence go, and so extensive, he was satisfied, had the changes of temperature upon the surface of our globe been.

What are glaciers? An accumulation of snow and ice gradually passing from a more snowy condition into a more icy condition, and in the process of this change descending from the heights where snow falls into the region where the snow and ice melt every summer. In their appearance they present unusual beauty. We had no glacier regions on the eastern side of this continent; there were glaciers in the Rocky Mountains along the whole range of high summits, which extends to the southern extremity of South America, varying in height.

The lecturer proceeded at length to give a description of the formation of glaciers and the glaciers of the Alps. The immence icebergs which were seen on the Atlantic were not frozen sea water, but glacier ice broken loose from the masses to which they were attached and then floated away. He called their attention to the transparency of the ice to heat, as it had an important bearing upon his subject, and explained, by means of the blackboard, the effects of glaciers upon the ocean and the land. In order to have a proper idea of what a glacier was, it must be seen under all possible conditions of the atmosphere.

The Professor then described peculiar phenomena respecting the glacier, which would be almost unintelligible unless accompanied by the geographical map which he drew on the blackboard. No glacier was a stationary mass of ice, but a moving mass, which moved at a given rate, which was proportionate to the bulk of ice. He had been under glaciers and saw pieces of rocks indenting the ice, which fell from the mountains. The Professor demonstrated that at one time the whole surface of Switzerland was covered with glaciers; so of England, and he traced marks of glaciers over the whole of North America down to the latitude of thirty-two degrees, at Charleston, South Carolina.

From this he deduced the great fact that the climath of the earth had undergone stupendous changes. There were glaciers which moved upon even ground southward, and that fact was now clearly established. He was satisfied that there were glaciers in Maine six thousand feet in thickness, and that snow fell upon this continent fifteen thousand feet thick. The earth was at one time cool enough to allow the accumulation of ice within the tropics. In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro he saw unmistakable signs of former glacier action, and after visiting the valley of the Amazon he was satisfied that once the whole of that valley was occupied by stupendous glaciers coming down from the Andes and the region of the Atlantic.

All the loose materials which now formed the bottom of the valley of the Amazon were materials which had been ground by the ice, had scattered evenly over the whole of that land in the same manner as the valley of the Rhine was now occupied by mud and clay which were once ground in the Alps. In conclusion, the Professor said that he was convinced, from his investigations, that the bay of Massachusetts, Long Island Sound, and all the bays of our great rivers were once filled with loose materials of this immense sheet of ice advancing towards the ocean.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COLORADO.

Important Letter from the Hon. J. M. Ashley.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Hon. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, with reference to the admission of Colorado:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 11, 1867.—Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a certified copy of the amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, as originally offered by me in the House of Representatives, and adopted by that body. I do this to correct a misapprehension which I learn exists as to the origin and nature of the difference between it and the amendment to the Nebraska bill. This misapprehension doubtless originated in the incorrect report of the amendment and my remarks in the *Daily Globe*.

When offering the amendment I remarked that it was "*substantially*" the same as the one adopted by the House, and incorporated with the Nebraska bill. A correct report will be found in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 15th of January ult., in *Congressional Globe*, page 481. By comparing the amendment offered by me with the amendment to the Nebraska bill, page 480, it will be seen that the "*fundamental condition*" is the same, and that in both cases the ratification is referred to the State Legislature. The differences are simply these:—In the case of Nebraska the Territorial Governor is authorized to call the State Legislature together within thirty days, to act on the ratification of the fundamental condition of admission.

In that of Colorado, the Governor elect of said State is authorized to call together the Legislature elected under the Constitution within sixty days, to ratify the proposed fundamental conditions. While the amendment to the Nebraska bill was under discussion, a conference was had with the author of that amendment and several members, as to the propriety of these changes, to which no objection was made. The friends of Colorado thought that the Governor elect of the State, at least in this case, was the more appropriate person to call the *State* Legislature together, as their territorial Governor, who was to be superseded in office in case of favorable action, was known to be openly hostile to the admission of the State. And as the *State* Legislature could only be valid as such when the act of Congress took effect by the ratification of the proposed fundamental condition, it was thought more proper to designate it as the Legislature elected under said State Constitution.

This language was also designed to recognise the existence of that body, and remove any doubt on the question of its validity. This was believed to be proper, as no provision of the State Constitution could be operative to create or limit the terms of office, until the act of Congress ratifying it should take effect. This is the Legislature which was elected by the people to be such upon the admission of the State into the Union. This view of the case is sustained by the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, in the case of Crawford against Robinson. The difference in the time allowed for convening the Legislatures in the two cases is obviously proper, because of the greater remoteness of Colorado from the capital.

Respectfully yours, J. M. ASHLEY.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of Committee on Territories, United States Senate.

LETTER FROM HARRISBUBG.

THE RETURN FROM PITTSBURG—A FLARE-UP AT THE BANQUET—THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD BILL—THE PAWNBROKERS' BILL—THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS TO RUN ON THE SABBATH, ETC. ETC.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, February 12.

The members who attended the "junketing" at Pittsburg all returned last night. They express themselves highly delighted with their trip, and with the princely hospitality extended to them. The banquet at the Monongahela House, on Friday evening, was a great affair. There were over three hundred persons present, and the speech-making towards the latter part of the entertainment was somewhat boisterous. Mr. Bigham, Senator from Allegheny, took occasion to say that if the Connellsville Railroad did not receive the legislation they asked, it would be owing to certain members being bought off by that huge monopoly—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Barton (Rep.), of Delaware county, severely rebuked Mr. Bigham for making such a gratuitous assertion. Mr. McCandless, Senator from Philadelphia, also gave Mr. Bigham to understand that there was just as honest men to be found in either branch of the Legislature as were to be found in the Allegheny delegation, and he did not see why their motives were to be impugned, nor could he see what the Connellsville Railroad Company had to do with their visit to Pittsburg. This little episode created quite a sensation, and caused some virtuous indignation.

The members visited the Penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, the Orphans' Asylum, the House of Refuge, Dixmont Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions, and were handsomely entertained at each. All of these institutions are asking for large appropriations—the Penitentiary alone wants $165,000. Some of the members are highly censured by others for adjourning the Legislature for a week, to the neglect of urgent business, for the purpose of "going junketing."

The Connellsville Railroad matter creates considerable feeling in both Houses, and was strongly opposed by the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Senate this afternoon.

A new Free Railroad bill will be introduced this week, divested of the objections to the two bills already before the Legislature. The creation of a Railroad Bureau will be stricken out, and the individual liability clause inserted. A bill so modified, and not to be construed so as to interfere with railroad franchises already granted, will pass with little or no opposition. The sooner it is passed the better it will be for honest legislation and the true interests of the State.

I was mistaken, in my last letter, in stating that Mr. Adaire introduced the bill for the better regulation of pawnbrokers in Philadelphia. Mr. Subers has the credit of presenting this bill. It is now in the hands of the proper committee, and as it is a most important matter to all classes of your city, it should be speedily reported to the House. There is a desire upon the part of a majority of the members to have it passed, as it is believed that it will not only prove of benefit to the coffers of the State, but will put an end to the hundreds of petty larcenies which are daily committed in your city.

Mr. Kerns called up in the House, this afternoon, the act to ascertain the views of the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia as to allowing the Passenger RailwayCompanies to run their cars on Sunday. Mr. Quigley moved to amend, by offering an additional section:—"That the several Passenger Railway Companies are hereby authorized to run their cars on all days of the week: *Provided*, That this act shall go into effect when a majority of the lawful voters or electors of said city, shall determine in favor thereof, by the special election hereinbefore provided for." Messrs. Quigley, Hood, Lee, Davis, and Barton warmly advocated the bill. Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster, moved its indefinite postponement, as he was opposed to the bill on Christian grounds.

Mr. Waddell, of Chester, contended that the people had no right to make laws, or vote for laws being made. They sent their representatives here for that purpose. If their representatives wanted the passenger railway cars to run on Sunday, they should come up here and vote in favor of the measure, and not shirk the responsibility by trying to screen themselves behind the votes of the people. Mr. Pennypacker opposed the indefinite postponement; he was in favor of the bill, and wanted the question settled; and if it came up before the Legislature again while he was a member, he should move an amendment that all persons be allowed to ride, without distinction as to race or color. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, took the same grounds.

From the course the debate took, it is evident that there is a disposition on the part of a majority of the members to let the people decide the matter for themselves. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and without taking further action the House adjourned.

AJAX.

Spring Elections.

The spring elections in the States begin with New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March. Connecticut follows, on the first Monday in April, and Rhode Island on the first Wednesday in the same month.

The vote in New Hampshire a year ago was:—

Republican	35,137
Democratic	30,481
Republican majority	4,656

In Connecticut:—

Republican	43,974
Democratic	43,433
Republican majority	541

In Rhode Island the total vote for Governor a year ago was 11,178, and no opposition was made to General Burnside.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

Movements of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, February 12—Evening.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York on the 2d instant, has arrived.

Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, February 12—Evening.—The cotton market closed flat; sales of 7000 bales to-day; middling uplands, 14½d. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market there closing flat. Breadstuffs steady. Corn 39s. 9d. Beef is firmer and more active. Lard 50s. Tallow dull. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 11.—The brig Resolute, before reported as sailing from here for Baltimore from Savannah, was seen yesterday anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock river.

The Bremen ship Adolphin, from Bremen, with 110 passengers for Baltimore, arrived in the Chesapeake bay yesterday, and was anchored, owing to head winds.

The schooner Huffington, from San Blas for Baltimore, and the barque Maggie Hamin, from Cardiff, with railroad iron, for Baltimore, are also wind-bound.

The steamer Eolus, which has been ashore for three weeks in the East river, has been pulled off and arrived at Norfolk. She escaped injury to her hull.

The U. S. gunboat Yantic, Commander J. G. Maxwell, was put in commission yesterday at the Gosport Navy Yard, and the Tacony, Commander F. A. Roe, goes into commission to-morrow.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 13.—Arrived—Ship Ilion, from Cardiff, with a cargo of railroad iron for Baltimore; barque Sir Humphrey Davy, from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, to await orders from her owners.

BOSTON, February 13.—The Revenue cutter Mahoning has been sent in search of the ship Bavaria, reported as being dismasted off the coast.

The Ice in the Delaware.

NEW CASTLE, Del., February 13.—The barque Southward and a brig and schooner were carried away from their moorings by the heavy ice last night. The fog is heavy, and the whereabouts of the vessels are unknown.

Conviction for Manslaughter.

BOSTON, February 13.—A despatch from Saco, Maine, says that Mrs. Sweet has been convicted of manslaughter for poisoning her husband.

From Harrisburg—The Constitutional Amendment.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Governor Geary this morning signed the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—The following cases were argued:—

Cowton vs. Wickersham.

Woodhouse vs. Insurance Company.

Insurance Company vs. Markley.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—D. Trainer & Son vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover for the loss of nine bales of cotton. Plaintiffs shipped a large lot of cotton on the road of the defendants, and nine bales were lost. Defense alleged that they shipped all the cotton received. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—John P. Oliver to the use of John McCormick vs. the Monitor Oil Company. An action to recover for services rendered as Secretary. Verdict for plaintiff, $709·08.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—John L. Hopkins vs. Mary Ann Lippincott. An action to recover for work and labor done in repairing a house. Defense, that plaintiff's charges were exorbitant. Verdict for $59·54.

Michael Degien vs. Philip Little. Before reported. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases are still before the Court. A considerable number of pleas of guilty were entered, and by this the time of the Commonwealth is saved.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Frank Dangan, John Brown, and Hugh Taggart plead guilty to a charge of burglary. On last Sunday night they broke into a tailor's store, in Lombard street, above Fifth, and carried away several pieces of goods. They were caught shortly after the commission of the deed. The next morning they confessed, and told where the goods were hid.

John McGrath plead guilty to a charge of entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal. He was detected under a bed in the house No. 130 North Third street, and several bureau drawers were ransacked.

James Burrows and Henry Schultz plead guilty to a charge of larceny. Burrows had been discharged from work on account of drunkenness, and while drunk he, in company with Schultz, entered Nathan Lane's store, and stole goods valued at $41.

Isaac Smith plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bag of flour, valued at four dollars, belonging to Bickham, Hoffman & Co.

STREET-CAR THIEF.

William Ryan was convicted of the charge of attempting to rob a man unknown, and of assault and battery upon George Dampton. Ryan is one of the light-fingered experts by whom our city is infested. This smart gentleman, with a bosom friend, got on the crowded platform of a car one night, and stood in such a position that persons getting on and off the car were obliged to pass either him or his confederate. The conductor, Mr. Hampton, saw the confederate point to a gentleman's breast pin. Immediately Ryan's fingers were detected in a man's pocket. The conductor stopped the car, and requested Ryan to get off. Ryan did so, but as soon as the car started he threw a piece of ice at Hampton. The Court, in order to put this man where he would not be able to trouble citizens, sentenced him to the County Prison for two years.

ANOTHER RUSE OF THE FRATERNITY.

Felix McCahn was charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing $38, belonging to Edward R. Badger. On the afternoon of January 23 Mr. Badger got on an Eighth street car, below Chesnut street, and the interior being well crowded, he took his stand on the platform. At Market street several young men got on the platform, among whom was McCahn. McCahn said to the conductor, "We are the salt of the earth," and the conductor replied, "Yes, but the salt has lost its flavor."

This attracted Mr. Badger's attention, and when he saw McCahn smile, he thought he was a most unusually handsome young man. At Arch street some ladies got aboard the car, and a young man in leaning over pressed Mr. Badger against the car. Mr. Badger feeling a sensation in the pocket next to McCahn, knew his pocket was picked. He looked for McCahn, but he was gone. Mr. Badger, in jumping from the car, fell into the snow, and when he recovered his feet he could see McCahn nowhere. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, February 13, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 101, a slight advance; and 7·30s at 105⅝, an advance of ⅛; 108⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 109 for old 5-20s. State and City loans were in fair demand; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 94½; new City 6s at 101, a slight advance; and old do. 96½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52⅜@52½, closing at the former rate—a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, a decline of ½; Minehill at 56½, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 34, no change; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 63, a decline of ½; 131½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for North Pennsylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, 29¾ for preferred do.; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Union sold at 40, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 12½ for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, Mechanics' sold at 33; and North America at 234; 138 was bid for First National; 116 for Third National; 100 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 101 for Kensington; 86 for Western; 68 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼, and Wyoming Valley Canal at 53, no change. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32½ for preferred do.; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136⅝, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—A Washington despatch gives the following as the amount of debt of the Government falling due this year:—

	Coin.	Currency.
Texas Indemnity		
Bonds, act Sept. 9, 1850	$873,000·00	
Bonds, act April 15, 1842	64,768·68	
Treasury Notes, acts prior to 1857	104,511·64	
Treasury Notes, acts Dec. 23, 1857	2,600·00	
Treasury Notes, acts Dec. 17, 1860	600·00	
Treasury Notes, acts March 2, 1861	3,600·00	
Temporary Loan Coin	1,200·00	
7 3-10, act July 17, 1861		$352,300·00
One and two year 5 per cent. notes		1,610,570·00
Temporary Loans		13,600,304·29
Total past due debt		$25,791,454·91
7 3-10 Notes, due August 15, 1867, payable in lawful money or convertible at option of holders into 5 per cent. 5-20 Bonds	$294,497,880·00	
Compound Interest notes		100,000,000·00
Bonds, January 28, 1847		7,609,800·00
Total amount due in 1867		$312,107,680·00
The amount of notes outstanding is		381,427,090·00
The amount of national currency is		28,743,739·72
The amount of 5-20 Bonds, payable at the option of the Government on the 1st of November, 1867, is		514,780·50

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R	b30. 52⅞	100 sh Read R	s30. 52⅝
100 do	2d. 52⅜	100 do	s30. 52⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s cp	c.101	3 sh Leh N stk	54½
$500 do	c.101	17 do	b5. 54⅝
$1000 U S 7-30's	Au.105⅛	58 do	b5. 54⅝
$5000 Pa 5s cp	la. 94½	10 sh Mech Bk	33
$1200 City 6s, New	101	83 sh Penna R	s2. 57¼
$10000 do	la.101	10 sh Lit Sch R	b5. 34
$6700 do	Old. 96⅛	12 sh Norrist'n R	62
$1000 Sch N P c b	l. 84	10 sh Bk of N A	c.234
$1000 Mor Cl 1st Mt	93	60 sh Union P R	40
$3000 Leh Val bs	96	10 sh Leh Val R	c. 63
7 sh Phila Bk	162½	do	c. 63
300 sh Read R	s30. 52⅝	88 do	63
300 do	la. b30 52⅝	5 sh Leh V scr	c. 17½
200 do	s30. 52⅝	100 do	s5wn. 17½
100 do	s30wn. 52·56	27 do	17½
37 sh Minehill	56⅞		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109¾; do., 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1865, 107⅛@107½; do. new, 105¾@105⅞; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅝@101⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@105¾; do., 2d series, 105¼@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅜@14¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¾@137; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15⅝; do., December, 1864, 14¾; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred bbls, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·75; fancy brands at $14·50@16·50; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye moves slowly, with small sales at $7@7·25. Sales of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and fair and prime lots attract considerable attention, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·80@3; Southern do. at $3·05@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye is selling in a small way at $1·35@1·36. Corn is scarce and in steady request; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 97@98c. for Pennsylvania. Oats remain without change; small sales at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There is an active inquiry for contraband whisky, which sells at $1·25@1·75.

Arrival of the Harpswell and Mercury at Havre.

Mr. J. C. Derby, Government Agent, on Sunday received a telegram from Paris, announcing the safe arrival out of the ships Harpswell and Mercury, with American contributions to the Paris Exposition. The Mercury left here on the 20th of January, and consequently made the passage across in twenty days, which is remarkably quick time. The Harpswell sailed on the 11th of December, and much apprehension has lately been entertained for her safety, particularly among exhibitors, whose contributions were aboard of her. The news of her arrival at Havre will relieve the minds of many persons of anxiety.

—Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, the favorite American prima donna, is playing at Warsaw, Russia. She has been engaged by the Russian Government for six months from November 1, and made a successful *debut* in *Lucia*. Her "Marguerite" is also highly praised. She is engaged to sing in Vienna during the month of May. Her success in Warsaw is the more decided, as the company there is composed of the best artistes from Her Majesty's and Covent Garden, London.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Louisiana and the New Orleans Riot—The Committee's Report.

From the Times.

The report of Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger—a majority of the House Committee appointed to investigate circumstances connected with the New Orleans riot, and the political condition of Louisiana—materially adds to our previous knowledge on the subject. The inquiry conducted some months ago by the military authorities was conclusive as to the nature of the occurrences, and the parties responsible for the murders and outrages which attended them. General Sheridan's early and off-hand description was verified to the letter. The Mayor and his minions were shown to have been the authors of all the trouble; the killing of the Conventionists was proved to be wanton, brutal murder on the part of the police; and the friends and promoters of the Convention were vindicated from the aspersions which, in the first instance, were cast upon them.

But though the report just presented to Congress can scarcely deepen the impression produced by these earlier revelations, the fullness of its details render them more distinct. The testimony taken is voluminous, and embraces probably all that could be adduced on both sides. The Committee appears to have excluded nothing that could shed a ray of light upon the affair, and if its recital of events brings out much that is not new, it certainly reproduces the whole case with startling vividness and effect. Whatever doubts may have attached to evidence acquired by a military tribunal, there can be none after studying the testimony gathered in the course of the Congressional investigation. The peaceful character of the Convention movement—the absence of excitement at the meetings of Unionists held immediately preceding the Convention—the falsity of the Rebel stories in regard to the meetings—the law-abiding disposition of the members of the Convention and their assembled friends—the brutal violence and cruelty of the police, and their unprovoked murders, acting evidently in pursuance of prearranged plans—these are points which Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger have placed beyond controversy.

The course of President Johnson in regard to the affair may possibly continue the occasion of some difference of opinion. One new fact is brought out, however, which deserves mention. A statement current at the time of the riot was that Governor Wells had absented himself from the city and could not be found, and that in consequence the President was obliged to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, whose sympathies were with the Thugs. We gather from this report that Governor Wells was not absent, and that the recognition of Messrs. Voorhies and Herron was irregular and inexcusable. The report contends that the sanction accorded to them by the President inspired them and their Rebel associates with a belief that the authority of the National Government would be exercised in their favor; and the inference is deduced that this circumstance contributed to the unlawful attack upon the Conventionists, and what General Sheridan stigmatized as the "absolute massacre by the police" which followed. The facts are suggestive, and the conclusion is not unreasonable.

The letter of the Secretary of War relieves the President from the responsibility connected with the failure to reply to the despatch of General Baird, dated 28th July, setting forth facts known in connection with the intended assembly, and asking for instructions by telegraph. Mr. Stanton did not consider instructions necessary, because he assumed that General Baird would protect the Convention, and that his warning to the city authorities would be respected. It is unfortunate for the President that on the day on which this despatch was sent from New Orleans, he advised Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies that the military would be expected to sustain the proceedings of the civil authorities as against the Convention. Still more unfortunate is it that after the riot, and after the barbarous conduct of the police had been made evident, a despatch was addressed, by order of the President, instructing General Baird not to "interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities." On the same day—August 1—General Sheridan transmitted his memorable despatch, and on the 3d General Grant directed him to maintain martial law. The error committed by the President was thus corrected. But the fact remains that confusion and difficulty were produced by his independent action in relation to the military. Mr. Stanton's idea of General Baird's duty was the opposite of that entertained by the President; and the despatch of one neutralized the understanding of the other. Political and military authority were unwittingly antagonistic, and public interests suffered in consequence.

The Committee's representations with reference to public opinion in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana are unfavorable. The Rebel element dominates, and its influence and insolence are on the increase. The testimony, indeed, differs upon this head, even where Union witnesses are concerned; some asserting that they carry on their business unmolested, others averring that they are not permitted to live in peace. The contradiction, we take it, is rather apparent than real. Northern men who are silent concerning the Rebellion, and keep their Unionism to themselves, experience no trouble; while active, decided adherents of the National Government find the State uncomfortably hot. General Sheridan's evidence agrees with this interpretation. The Rebels, he says, profess to accept the situation, but when they cheer they prefer to have both Union and Rebel flags before them. Their loyalty is of the sort which delights to honor the defunct Confederacy. To remedy this state of things, Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger propose that the present civil government of Louisiana be suspended by act of Congress, and that a provisional government be established and maintained by military power, pending the consummation of measures which shall secure to loyal men the control of State affairs.

Reconstruction of Germany.

From the Tribune.

The treaty of peace concluded at Prague between Prussia and Austria provided that that portion of the old German Confederation which lies south of the river Main, and which comprises the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Darmstadt, be excluded from the North German Confederation. It was to be optional for these States to form a South German Confederation with or without Austria. From official statements of both the Prussian and the French Governments, it has since become known that the temporary separation of the South German States from those of North and Central Germany was a concession by Prussia to a direct demand of France. Louis Napoleon, in insisting upon this arrangement, hoped that these feeble States of South Germany, unable to find sufficient support in Austria, and repelled from an alliance with Prussia by the prevalence of sectional animosity, might be prevailed upon to accept a protectorate of France. Bismark, in conceding the point, trusted that common sense would be strong enough in the Governments and people of South Germany to cause them to accept the leadership of Prussia rather than a protectorate of France or an alliance with powerless Austria, and that they would not refuse their co-operation in the final consolidation of all Germany.

Sooner than was anticipated has the current of events realized the anticipations of Count Bismark. In Baden, which very reluctantly had been drawn into the war against Prussia, Government and Diet, soon after the conclusion of peace, expressed a wish to be admitted into the North German Confederation. For obvious reasons, the Prussian Government could not favor such an isolated move on the part of Baden, as it must prefer a simultaneous manifestation in the same direction by all the South German States. This movement has now fairly begun with the highly important speech of the new Bavarian Prime Minister, the Prince of Hohenlohe. Believing the object at which the Bavarian policy should aim to be "the preservation of Germany and the unity of all the German tribes," the Prince announces that his Government was resolved not to form a Southwestern Confederation under the protectorate of a non-German power, nor to conclude an alliance with the South German States under the leadership of Austria, nor to lend a hand to the formation of a Southwestern Federal State shut up within itself.

The only course left to Bavaria as a second-class German State, "which, as such, cannot exist without some European alliance," was to ally herself, in case of a foreign war, with Prussia. This alliance would render it necessary that in case of a foreign war Bavaria should place her army under the command of Prussia, and that in the meanwhile the Bavarian army should be so reorganized as to facilitate such military co-operation. To make this alliance all the more efficient, Prince Hohenlohe announced his wish to induce the other South German States to adopt exactly the same policy.

The latest accounts from Germany state that the programme of the Prince of Hohenlohe is fully approved by all the Governments of South Germany. A conference was to be held at once at Stutgardt, to mature a plan for the introduction of the military system of Prussia and to conciliate an alliance which would provide for placing all the South German troops under the leadership of Prussia in case of a foreign war.

The importance of this movement to the future of Germany is obvious. Whatever the dissensions on the best way of reconstructing the political unity of Germany may be, the military union of North and South Germany will secure the progressing reconstruction from all foreign attacks. Together, North and South Germany constitute a nation with a population of about 38,000,000, which, under the leadership of the first military power of Europe, will be amply able to defend the integrity of its territory. The patriotism which prompts this new movement of the South German States cannot fail to be fully appreciated in Northern Germany, and to give a powerful impulse to the national tendencies for the union of all the German people under one Government.

The Perilous Position of Congress—A Rescue or a Shipwreck.

From the Herald.

"The Campbells are coming! Dinna ye hear the slogan?" spoke the quick-eared Jessie Brown to the exhausted garrison of Lucknow, invested by the swarming Sepoys, and despairing of a rescue. So now, applying his eye to the loophole of a compromise with President Johnson, and peering through the dense fog of "Saturday's sayings and doings in Congress," the far-sighted Greeley thinks he sees something like a streak of daylight. Thus relieved of the hobgoblin of impeachment, he joyfully rubs his hands and appeals to the two Houses to take courage and try and do something. He has been under a panic for some time, as if he had just escaped with his carpet-bag from the terrors of the first Bull Run. He has seen visions of a *coup d'état* and of another civil war, with countless thousands of Rebels from the South and Copperheads from the North pouring into Washington, gobbling up Congress and the Freedmen's Bureau, dividing the spoils of the Treasury with "Andy Johnson," and setting up Jeff. Davis in his place under the Union as it was in the time of Dred Scott. But now, assured that Johnson is ready to strike a bargain more than half way, these terrors vanish, and "Richard is himself again."

The impeachment, then, hangs fire. Temporizing has intervened. The Presbyterians have baffled the Independents of Congress, and a weaker man than Cromwell may manage them. The two Houses are all adrift. Every would-be leader has his scheme of reconstruction, and there is no leader among them all. Upon the tariff question and upon the money question, as upon the Southern question, there are discords and divisions in the Republican camp, all working to the advantage of Mr. Johnson. Give him an armistice of a month or two, or a week or two, and he may be more successful than was Santa Anna through the same device with General Scott. The crisis which is now upon Congress demands bold measures, and that which is boldest and most comprehensive, authorized by the Constitution, is the best.

The proposed impeachment covers the whole ground, and, if carried out, would remove every difficulty which stands in the way of Congress and its Southern policy. Greeley's fears upon this matter are all moonshine. President Johnson's impeachment and removal, in settling the Southern question, instead of bringing on another war, would be followed by another political carnival, North and South, something like that of 1840, in which the shedding of blood would give way to the shedding of whisky, apple jack, hard cider, and lager beer. In this war radicals and Copperheads, Yankees and Southerners, Rebel whites and loyal niggers, would all be enlisted, and President and Congress would not be far behind. Union and Rebel soldiers would clink their glasses and sing together, and Sambo would chime in with the chorus:—

"It must be now de kingdom's coming,
And de year of jubilo."

This is the civil war which at this juncture President Johnson's removal, as provided for in the Constitution, would bring about, in bringing about the restoration of the South upon the ultimatum of the North. That would settle the whole trouble and give us peace, reunion, harmony, confidence, and cotton once more. Give us this settlement, before the end of March, and it will perhaps be equal to a clear gain of a hundred millions in gold in the Southern crops of the current year. The North has the capital, the South has the soil and labor. Touch them all with the magic wand of confidence, and cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco will line our docks again with Southern hogsheads, tierces, boxes, and bales. This is the business view of the impeachment; but the political view, in its application to the party in power, is still more in favor of this measure. Here is the Northern ultimatum backed by intelligent Northern majorities, rolled up to the grand aggregate of half a million. What do they mean? They mean that the people are far ahead of Congress. They had to drag Abraham Lincoln after them by main strength all through the war, ready and anxious as he was to understand and obey their will. But the lights for which we waited are now all ablaze, and Congress has no excuse for hesitation or delay. The party chosen by the people to do their work must do it or be displaced; for the great North is terribly in earnest upon this business. Is it not true that the most radical of the radicals in these late elections, in reference to President Johnson, was always nearest the policy of the people?

With the fall of Brutus and Cassius the world-wide dominions of the Roman republic fell into the hands of the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. The last named, like the fifth wheel to a coach, was soon shuffled off, and then Mark Antony, under the smiles and wiles of the fascinating Cleopatra of Egypt, began to be factious and unruly. Octavius, with the gift of his devoted sister for a wife, first tried to wean off his colleague from the beautiful but dangerous Egyptian. The experiment failed, and we know what followed. Antony was impeached and removed, under the constitutional forms of that day, and the Augustan era next dawned upon Rome with the empire. Now, if we may compare Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, of the late Southern Confederacy, with Brutus and Cassius, we may call Congress at this crisis our Octavius, the Supreme Court our Lepidus, and President Johnson our Mark Antony, with the South as his fascinating Cleopatra.

We are just at that point, too, where we may consider the compromise of General Banks, or that of Mr. Raymond, as the offer of the fair Octavia for the bride of Antony. The rest has yet to come. The battle of Actium, from present appearances, will be avoided by a compromise. In this event, the same as if the nose of Cleopatra had been half an inch shorter, the fate of the Roman world may be changed, and the succession may be controlled by Antony. It is a toss-up whether Congress will hold its position and its strength, or inaugurate, within the next few days, the beginning of the end of the party in power.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.
50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 50c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Toweling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 100 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs, 31 c3.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some specia lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12§

E. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

NOW READY

ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

FOR SALE BY

WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,

NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 3 wfm6t

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 ,50 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(successor to W. L. Foulk,)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD,

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE.

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 3mw6m

SLATE MANTELS,

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beaut Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,

9§ Nos. 21 and 2126 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES!

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865 January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 25 rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

EASTERN DIVISION,

OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bon of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

Eastern Division,

DUE FEBRUARY 1,

Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,

On and after that date.

1 2 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervien, Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne. Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

7th Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 3m4p

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

2 8 1f COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 12§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17§ Auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—
Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc.
Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.
Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
2 9 9§ Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
2 2 12§

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. North SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of School Control met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shippen, President, in the Chair.

From the first section was received a communication asking for the setting apart from the million loan of $17,500 for a new schoolhouse in Twelfth street, above Fitzwater.

Also, a request to the Board to withhold from the contractors for the Morris and Tasker schoolhouses warrants for the payment for the work until the buildings are placed in a safe condition.

From the sixth section, requesting an additional division in the Union Boys' Secondary School.

From the eighth section, recommending that the new school building in Locust street, west of Broad, be named the Hollingsworth Schoolhouse.

From the ninth section, asking for $40,000 for a new schoolhouse.

From the eleventh section, demanding immediate inquiry into the dangerous condition of the school building in Brook street, below Brown.

From the twelfth section, a resolution approving of the plan of the new Schoolhouse at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets, provided its cost be not over $12,090, and the cost of the Maria street Primary School shall not exceed $11,500.

From the nineteenth section, asking for $25,000, for a new schoolhouse.

From the twenty-third section, stating the election of James Emery Byram to the charge of the Montgomery Consolidated School, Holmesburg.

From the twenty-fourth section, a petition to change the location of the proposed school-house from Wyoming avenue and Venango street to Forty-first street and Oregon avenue.

From the twenty-sixth section came inquiries why the contractor for the erection of the Landreth Schoolhouse did not erect the fence and put in the scrapers.

Also to locate a new division in the Point Breeze Schoolhouse.

Also a request for $14,000 for a new two-storied schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Christian streets, of ten divisions, five on each floor.

Also from Mr. Charles Bowman, principal of the Southeast Grammar School, asking that teachers receiving over $1200 per annum be paid monthly.

The election of Mr. Byram was unanimously confirmed. All other communications were referred to the regular committees.

The Committee on Supplies recommend the following apportionments of books and stationery for 1867:

		Pupils.	
Boys' Grammar School,	$2 17x	6,043	$13,111 14
Girls' " "	1 84x	6,365	11,711 60
Boys' Consolidated School,	1 64x	800	1,312 00
Girls' " "	1 57x	779	1,223 03
Boys' Unclassified "	1 00x	3,657	3,657 00
Girls' " "	92x	3,042	2,798 64
Boys' Secondary "	92x	7,975	7,401 25
Girls' " "	87x	7,323	6,593 01
Boys' Primary "	63x	19,783	12,463 29
Girls' " "	54x	20,005	10,802 70
		76,271	$71,453 66

Councils appropriated $6,000. Of this balance, $8,146 34, $2000 will be exhausted by the High Schools. The remainder, $6,540 34, will be held in reserve to meet any contingencies, such as the organization of new schools or additional divisions in those now existing.

The report of the Committee was approved and a resolution directing teachers not to draw for supplies oftener than once a month.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to $2,618 63, which were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Property reported Mr. Lewis M. Eeler as Superintendent of schoolhouses under erection. Approved.

Mr. Freeborn, Chairman of Committee on Boys' High School, reported a resolution abolishing the French professorship at that institution and substituting a professorship of physical geography and civil engineering.

Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Expense, reported the appointment of Mr. Morris Hansel, assistant clerk. The appointment was confirmed.

The Committee on Property, through Mr. Haines chairman, reported that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board directing a valuation of the school property, they had appointed Mr. Wm. M. Levick to make the valuation, which was submitted. There are

School properties, valued at	$2,013,810
" furniture, "	197,610

The report was approved.

The same committee reported that they had advertised for proposals for the erection of a schoolhouse at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, and awarded the contract to H. C. Madara on September 21, 1866, for $43,480, but he has not yet signed the contract. The committee therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract so awarded to H. C. Madara be rescinded, the City Solicitor be directed to sue out his bond for $500, filled in the Controller's office for the performance of the contract, and the Committee on Property authorized to readvertise for proposals for the erection of the schoolhouse.

Mr. Freeborn asked whether the committee did not know that Mr. Madara was not a builder, but only a foreman for Mr. Little, Councilman from the Seventh ward!

Mr. Haines said he did not know it.

Mr. Freeborn said that such was Mr. Madara's standing toward the Board.

The following was agreed to.

Resolved, That all bills for teachers and janitors' salaries shall be made out upon the basis of the salaries as they stood last year, and that the same bill shall also embrace a separate item for increase of salary in accordance with the increase recently granted by Councils, viz: twenty per cent. upon all teachers' salaries of $450 and under, and ten per cent. upon all salaries over that, and twenty per cent. upon all salaries of housekeepers.

Mr. Freeborn then offered resolutions directing the insurance of all new school buildings.

Also, providing that only practical master builders shall be awarded contracts for schoolhouses to be hereafter erected.

These were agreed to. Adjourned.

THE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The cotton and woollen manufacturers of the city yesterday afternoon held an adjourned meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Mr. William Devine was in the chair; Mr. George Bullock, Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Cattell, chairman of the Committee to prepare By-laws, submitted the following articles of organization, which were agreed to:—

Whereas, The manufacturing of cotton and woollen goods constitutes an important branch of national industry, largely involving the labor and capital of the country; and

Whereas, Its future growth and permanent success require greater co-operation on the part of those engaged in it than has heretofore existed:—

Therefore, we, the subscribers, for the purpose of promoting more effectually, by all appropriate means, the advancement and prosperity of this interest, and for our own mutual protection, agree to associate ourselves together under the name of "The Cotton and Woollen Goods Manufacturers," and be governed by such rules and by-laws as the association may from time to time adopt.

The by-laws submitted—providing for a president and two vice-presidents of the association, treasurer, corresponding secretary, standing committees, etc.—were adopted.

Until April matters will remain as they now are. In that month the organization will be perfected, and manufacturers who desire to unite in the membership must come by regular course of ballot.

At the close of the preliminary organization, Mr. Garsed addressed the meeting and said:—We, the manufacturers, wished to be placed properly before the country. It seems to be conceded that American manufacturers need protection; then why neutralize the custom duties by internal taxation? This is not the course of England, our great competitor. She uses all her energies to procure cheap material, by stocking the plains of Australia with sheep, in order that her manufacturers may get cheap wool; and again, by bridging the rivers and tunnelling the mountains of India, to get cheap cotton, drugs, and dye stuffs, in order that no country can get cheaper material than her manufacturers. To accomplish this she has spent millions of dollars. This tax is destroying our manufactures; we are paying the value of our machinery and mills twice over each year, or ten per cent. to the Government per annum on our entire investments.

General Patterson said the manufacturers have lost as much in one year as they made the two previous years. He contended that there was no more reason in taxing the manufacturers than there is in taxing the farmers. If the tax is continued, the mills must stop, unless run at great loss. We are taxed first three cents on the pound of cotton, which cost at the place of production about twenty-five cents per pound, and when to this is added the cost of transportation and the five per cent. tax, it brings the cost at from thirty to forty cents. There was no objection to the three cents per pound if the cotton went abroad, but it was ruinous to make the manufacturers at home pay this.

Mr. Cattell submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the cotton and woollen manufacturers of Philadelphia, do hereby respectfully but earnestly protest against the retention of the five per cent. tax upon our manufactures, as reported in the public papers of this day; and we ask our representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to have the same repealed, believing as we do that our Government can be maintained without this tax upon our industry, unjust, oppressive, and unequal. Adjourned.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED "CRACKSMAN."—The first arrest under the new order to arrest all cracksmen found abroad under suspicious circumstances, occurred last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Whilst Officer Warnick, of the Fourth Police District, was walking his beat, he noticed a notorious burglar named George Mason, and another man, supposed to be his "pal," passing along Market street, between Second and Third. He followed them down Market street, until after they had crossed Second street; there he came across Officer Coryell. He told him that he was after those fellows, pointing towards Mason, who was going towards the ferry.

Officer Warnick then quickened his step, and soon came up to the men. When he had got within a few feet of them, Mason suddenly wheeled around and drew a blackjack, striking Warnick a powerful blow upon the head, momentarily stunning him. Officer Coryell immediately started towards the other man, who started and ran. In his flight, he threw a package into the street. In the meantime Officer Warnick had seized Mason and backed him up against an awning post. The latter made every effort to escape, and plied the billy upon the person of the officer. The latter, finding that he could not hold on to his prisoner much longer, called for help.

Officer Gouldey responded, and came to Warnick's assistance. Mason tried his best to hit Gouldey, but the latter, in order to master him, struck him two or three blows upon the head with a club, making the blood flow pretty freely. Finding that there was no prospect of escaping, Mason quietly succumbed, and accompanied the officers to the Station House. He was searched, and upon his person several burglarious implements were found, consisting of powder, fuse, screw-driver, gimlets, and punches. His wounds were properly dressed, and he was locked up to await a hearing.

Officer Coryell pursued Mason's accomplice down Second street to Black Horse alley, where Officer Taylor joined in the chase. The fellow drew a pistol and pointed it towards the policemen, who were fast gaining upon him. Unfortunately Officer Coryell slipped and fell upon the ice, and before Mr. Taylor could come up with the fugitive he managed to out-distance him, and succeeded in making his escape.

The bundle thrown away by Mason's "pal" in his flight was picked up and taken to the Station House, where it was opened. It was found to contain a complete set of costly and finely-made burglars' tools for forcing open fire-proof safes, consisting of an ingeniously constructed boring machine, bits made from old files, a large jimmy, a variety of gimlets, screw-drivers, etc.

Mason has a hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, this afternoon.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of Fire and Trust of Councils, last evening, met, by special appointment, the delegates from the Board of Fire Directors, to confer upon the proposed reorganization of the Fire Department. Jos. B. Hancock, of Common Council, the Chairman of the Committee, presided. The delegates presented a memorial from their Board. This proposes to reorganize the Department by appointing a board of five commissioners, consisting of a chief commissioner and assistants, chosen by the firemen. The Directors desire a chief elected for a long term, and ineligible for two successive terms, with seven assistants, four of whom must attend every fire.

The memorial also proposes a change in the mode of sending companies to fires. In the judgment of experienced firemen, six steamers are sufficient at any fire. Now the directors propose to divide the boxes, and allow only specified boxes to be rung in case of fires, except for a general alarm. Another provision recommended is the appointment of a director for each company, to have charge of the apparatus while absent from the house. As a final clause, the firemen petition for an increase of appropriation, to enable them to pay their expenses without the present over-tried resort to balls and excursions.

These recommendations were considered in detail. The specification of boxes met general approval in the committee. A sub-committee of Messrs. Van Cleve, Shermer and Marcus, of Select Council, and Smith and Barnes, of Common, was appointed to frame an ordinance carrying the recommendations into effect. The subject will be agitated again before finally acted upon.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Thomas McPastland, nineteen years old, residing at No. 2039 Filbert street, had an arm broken yesterday by being caught between two freight cars on Market street.

Robert Paul, residing in Federal street, above Front, while digging yesterday in a sandbank, at Second and Morris streets, had a thigh broken by the falling of a portion of the bank on him.

Both of the above unfortunate persons were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A man named James Dunn had his leg broken last evening at an early hour, during a fight at the corner of Emory and Salmon streets. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. Daniel Keim, formerly engaged in the hardware business in Market street, and more recently holding a position in the Custom House, died yesterday at his residence, in Bristol, Pa. Mr. Keim was about 60 years old. He was a gentleman noted for amiability and intelligence, and was much respected.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A LARK, AND THE RESULT.—Last evening a party of five men were perambulating the streets, singing and cutting up. They stopped at a lager beer saloon corner of Fourth and Federal streets, kept by John Pfeiffer, called for drinks, and sat down and commenced playing cards. They ordered a bottle of wine, but refused to pay for it. The proprietor ordered them out, as he wanted to shut up shop. They refused. He then attempted to put them out, when one of them threw a tumbler at him, striking him just below the right temple. Pfeiffer immediately pulled out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the ceiling.

By this time Officers Gaul and Johnson arrived and nabbed one of them, named John Clark—the rest of the party ran. Officer Gilbert started after one down Plum street, and after a long chase captured him. He gave the name of Nicholas Brown. The others escaped, but as they are known, will be captured to-day. Both of the prisoners were taken to the Station House and searched. In one of the pockets of Brown a small glass tumbler was found, which the proprietor of the saloon recognized as his property. Both will have a hearing before Mayor Budd to-day.

MISDEMEANOR.—Anna Souders was arrested yesterday for disturbing the congregation of Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Church, Broadway and Kaighn's Point avenue. It seems Anna is one of those young ladies who are so full of merriment that the least little thing will cause them to give vent to their pent-up feelings in violent fits of laughter. Such was the case yesterday. She commenced giggling, and giggled to such an extent that the congregation were very much annoyed, and it was thought necessary to call in Officer Gilbert, and have the giggler removed. Anna was taken before Justice Toram, and fined. The money being paid, she was released, with the injunction to hereafter conduct herself according to the company she is in.

LECTURE.—John Tomlinson, Esq., will deliver a lecture, entitled "Protestanism, its Mission and Necessity," this evening, at Morgan Hall, the proceeds for the benefit of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, A. P. A., No. 12.

—Lieutenant Brand, of the British navy, who wrote to Mr. Buxton in defense of the Jamaica massacre, is retired from service on a pension of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 12.

Senate.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the vote by which it was rejected having been reconsidered, and the question was, shall the bill pass?

Mr. SUMNER said he wished to offer a couple of amendments.

Mr. WADE—They have already been rejected.

Mr. SUMNER—So has the bill, for that matter.

The CHAIR—The bill is not amendable unless the vote ordering it to a third reading is reconsidered.

Mr. SUMNER stated that one of the amendments he wished adopted was that preventing rebels from becoming voluntary bankrupts. He deemed this of vital importance. The hour had not come for any such amnesty. He protested against any such concession.

Mr. DIXON said the report of the conduct of the late rebels of the south, and their treatment of Unionists, were greatly exaggerated. He believed they were stupendous falsehoods. He had no doubt that in some parts of the south the negroes were badly treated, but he utterly denied that such treatment was general, or anything like it.

Mr. YATES replied to Mr. Dixon, alleging his belief that Union men were persecuted in the south. He had advices to this effect from loyal Union men.

Mr. DIXON resumed the floor, repeating the views he had already expressed.

Mr. HOWARD believed, from sources of information entitled to credit, that there was nothing like adequate protection to Unionists in the south, and especially to black Unionists. He had heard from a gentleman from Texas that not less than fifteen hundred Unionists, black and white, had been murdered by the rebels in that State within the last year, and not one of the murderers had been brought to justice. He held it to be the duty of the government to see that protection was afforded to loyal men in the south.

Mr. SUMNER, in the course of further remarks, said he was constantly receiving letters from the south, giving accounts of the persecution and murder of Union men. He could not give the names of the writers, because to do so would be endangering their lives. If Senators would vote down his amendment, well and good, he had been voted down before; he had been voted down when he brought in the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CONNESS said he was tired of the whip of the leader in this Senate; he was tired hearing Mr. Sumner accuse the Senate of cowardice. He had tried to do his duty here, and he was determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash. He thought it unbecoming and indecent in Mr. Sumner to accuse him and others of dereliction of duty.

Mr. WILSON referred to the testimony of Federal generals on the subject of the treatment of Unionists in the south, in proof that commonly believed reports on the subject were not exaggerated.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, stated his objections to the Bankrupt bill, believing it to be in direct contradiction of the whole English system of bankruptcy. He objected to it because it was prospective; because of its voluntary provisions; because it was not uniform in its operations, and because its effect would be in favor of fraudulent debtors and against honest men.

After further debate, the vote was called for and taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Morton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle and Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—20.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Cowan, Edmunds, Fowler, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Riddle, Sherman and Sumner—10.

So the bill was passed by the Senate, and now goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the House bill for the organization of land districts in the territories of Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, which substitute creates the office of Surveyor General in the territory of Montana, and establishes a land office in the territories of Montana and Arizona.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, &c., which amends a section of said act, so that it provides that all vessels navigating all bays, rivers, &c., of the United States, except vessels subject to foreign jurisdiction and engaged in foreign trade, and not owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, and all rules consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels, in the twenty-ninth section of an act approved August 30, 1852. The bill also requires that all vessels subject to such navigation laws shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control of licensed pilots; provided, that nothing in this act shall conflict with any State law requiring vessels entering ports in such State to take a pilot duly licensed by such State.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, which provides that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be the lawful custodian of a certain retained bounty fund, derived from a portion of the State bounties of colored soldiers enlisted in the States of Virginia and North Carolina during 1864 and 1865, the parties to whom the same belongs being dead or cannot be found; this fund to be invested, and to await the claim of the said soldiers or their legal representatives. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee, in a new draft, a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the pay of army officers, and for other purposes.

Section 1 gives all officers below major general 33⅓ per cent. increase on pay proper, for two years from July 1, 1867, and gives all other mounted officers cavalry pay.

Section 2 continues the present pay of enlisted men three years from August 20, 1866.

Section 3 allows commutation of rations to prisoners of war who died in prison or subsequent to release.

Section 4 repeals the act authorizing brigade bands, but leaves the bands at the Military Academy as now authorized.

Section 5 abolishes the office of Assistant Secretary of War.

Section 6 amends the act of July 28th, 1866, so that surgeons of volunteers in the regular army can be promoted to captains after three years' service in the volunteers.

Section 7 authorizes credits to paymasters of erroneous payments made in good faith, and not the result of negligence or in violation of orders.

Section 8 strikes the word white from all militia laws.

Section 9 places the ten judge advocates on the same footing as to tenure of office, &c., as other officers of the army.

Section 10 authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all property of the United States at Harper's Ferry.

Section 11 makes it the duty of army and navy officers to prevent whipping and maiming of the person for any crime or misdemeanor, by any pretended civil authority in any State, until such State shall have been restored and recognized by Congress.

Section 12 abolishes and forever prohibits peonage in New Mexico and elsewhere, and declares null and void all laws, resolutions and regulations which have maintained or enforced the same, and provides penalties for violation of this section.

Section 13 makes it the duty of all persons, civil or military, to aid in enforcing the foregoing section: any person obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the same, to be liable to the penalties of the foregoing section, and any officers so offending, to be tried by court-martial, and on conviction dismissed, and to be forever ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Section 14 directs the immediate disbandment of all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and prohibits the further organization, arming or calling into service of said militia until authorized by Congress, and makes it the duty of department commanders to enforce the same.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced the following joint resolution: To facilitate the settlement of claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States in the late rebellion.

Resolved, etc., That the following persons be appointed committees to examine all claims for the payment for quartermaster's and subsistence supplies furnished the army of the United States during the late rebellion, in and for the place hereinafter specified, viz.: Maryland and West Virginia—Major General Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Virginia—Major General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major General Samuel C. Duncan, of New Hampshire. North Carolina—Brig General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire; Lieutenant Colonel John C. McFerron, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Brigadier General Edward Harland, of Connecticut. South Carolina—Major General Rufus Saxton, of the Quartermaster's Department; Brigadier General Henry Baxter, of Michigan, and Brigadier General Wm. Wells, of Vermont. Georgia and Florida—Colonel James J. Dana, of the Quartermaster's Department; Major General D. N. Couch, of Massachusetts; Brigadier General R. A. Alger, of Michigan. Kentucky—Major General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Major General Jas. S. Brisbin, of the army, and Brig. Gen. F. C. Winkler, of Wisconsin. Tennessee—Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; Captain Asher R. Eddy, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major Gen. Stephen J. Burbridge, of Kentucky. Missouri and Arkansas—Major General John W. Sprague, of Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, and Major General J. A. Williamson, of Iowa. Louisiana and Mississippi—Major General George F. Shepley, of Maine; Major Thomas J. Haines, of the Subsistence Department, and Brigadier General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. Alabama—Major General C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. Holdbird, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Col. John S. Coyen, of Missouri.

Section 2 prescribes a compensation of twelve dollars for each day's service of the members of said committees, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses. Officers of the army to deduct their pay from said compensation while so employed; gives the said committees power to appoint the necessary clerks and buy stationery, all which expenses and the compensation provided to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the requisition and certificate of the presiding officer of each of the committees, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3 requires all such claims now in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to be turned over to the said committees, who shall proceed to the several districts named, give public notice of arrival, hear and determine upon all evidence of loyalty in support of claims, and report to Congress what amount, if any, should, in their judgment, be allowed; said report to include copy of the record and proofs of loyalty, and the oath hereinafter prescribed.

Section 4 requires the said committees to demand satisfactory proof that each claimant has faithfully maintained adherence and allegiance to the government of the United States through the war against the so-called confederate States, and to take and subscribe to an oath setting forth that he or she has never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise functions of any office under authority hostile or inimical to the United States; that they have always endeavored to uphold the authority of the United States, and always desired the success of its arms over the insurgents and the re-establishment of their authority, and that they take the obligation freely and without mental reservation or evasion.

Section 5 prohibits any payment of such claims until authorized by Congress upon the reports of said committees, and the reception of any claim unless presented within six months from date of organization of committees, and accompanied by the prescribed oath, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill. Disagreed to.

The bill to authorize the acceptance of League Island as a naval depot was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as a substitute, providing for the appointment of a commission, consisting of Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, and Mr. J. T. Hillgard, to examine and select the best site for a naval depot; provided it shall be given as a free gift to the government; the Secretary to go forward in the report of the Commission, and make the necessary expenditures to complete the work.

After debate by Messrs. HENDRICKS, GRIMES, SUMNER, and FOSTER,

The Senate at 4.40 took a recess till 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Senate met at 7 P. M.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution for the relief of Admiral Paulding.

Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays. Less than a quorum of members being present, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at 7.30 P. M., there being a full attendance of members, and the galleries being filled with spectators.

On motion of Mr. STARR, of New Jersey, the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the national banks, and also of exempting from State or other local taxation that portion of the capital of national banks invested in United States loans.

On motion of Mr. DARLING the Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the name of the territory of New Mexico into that of Lincoln.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction, to establish military governments in the south.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, and expressed his hope that it would be passed without amendment. It might not meet the views of all the members of the majority; but no bill could be framed that would do so. He regarded the bill as a mere police bill. The necessity for it arose from the perfidy of the President of the United States, true to the traditions of his high office and his own reiterated pledges, there would have been no necessity for the law. It but required the General of the army to execute the dying purpose of Abraham Lincoln and the early Presidential promises of Andrew Johnson; that was, to administer, under the military power of the government, such laws as would give security to persons and life and property in territory the civil government of which had been overthrown.

It did but what Scott did in Mexico, and what Butler and Banks did in Louisiana—protect life and property and maintain peace, and await the action of that government, one of the branches of the government which had the right to frame a code of laws. That this bill did. It wiped out of existence the results of executive usurpation, by overturning the governments established by the exercise of a greater power on the part of the Commander in-Chief than any that was proposed by this bill.

Referring to Mr. Banks' definition of the condition of the southern States, that it was neither peace nor war, but a state of siege, he expressed his wonder whether the people who were shut up in Leyden and Utrecht supposed that in those sieges there was no war; or whether the women and children, crouching in caves in Vicksburg, when Grant besieged that stronghold, had any doubt that there was a state of war existing.

He spoke of the murder of Union citizens in the south and said that their murderers, when arrested and convicted, had been, through the machinations of Andrew Johnson, the present leader of the rebellion, turned loose and received a welcome from their fellow-citizens, with an audible "well done, good and faithful servant."

If this be peace, then in God's name let the Union men of the south be armed for war. The atrocities of Fort Pillow were overshadowed by those of New Orleans, and the outrages committed by the English army at the storming of Badajos were exceeded by those of what had been mildly called "the Memphis riots."

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read letters and newspaper extracts illustrating the condition of things at the south. If Congress, he said, had no right to redress such wrongs the bill should fail. But why not? Because they were told Congress had no right to interfere with States; and these were States. He was not surprised to hear such dogmas from the Democratic side of the House, but when he heard them proclaimed by a son of Massachusetts, (Mr. Banks,) then he felt called upon to raise his protest against them.

He claimed that there were no States in the south. There was territory; but there were no States, and if Congress could protect Union men therein Congress should pass this military bill. He claimed that this had been the view of Abraham Lincoln, who recalled the order issued by General Weitzel for the assembling of the Legislature as soon as he learned that the members were to meet as legislators and not as private citizens. And it had been the view of Andrew Johnson, expressed to General Gaunt of Arkansas immediately after Wilkes Booth had invested him with the Presidential office. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to pass the bill, not as a measure of reconstruction, but as a necessary adjunct to the bill passed by the House to-day.

It was required of the manhood of this Congress to save Congress from the scorn and hissing of the Union men of the south. In God's name, then, said he, men of the Thirty-ninth Congress, do not weave ignominiously your names with that of Andrew Johnson in betraying the Union men of the south, and surrendering one third of the country to the rebels whom your arms conquered.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, spoke in support of the bill. Congress, he said, had either to move forward or be thrust irrevocably backward. Throughout the unreconstructed States the spirit of rebellion was as strong to-day as it had been since the day when the first gun flashed against Fort Sumter. Nowhere in the south was loyalty the dominant or even a tolerated sentiment. The peace which was in the country now was the peace of Vesuvius at rest—the peace of a slumbering volcano—the caption of war, rather than peace.

The rebellion had cost one President his life, and had cost another President something dearer than his life—his reputation. This he said not in reproach. He did not believe that Mr. Johnson had contemplated the results that had been reached. He did not believe that the statesmen whom Mr. Johnson had selected as his agents, in some instances, at least—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina; Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, and Gov. Hamilton, of Texas—would ever have consented to be used as instruments or means of restoring the rebel element to power in their several States. They did not intend it, but it had been accomplished against their wishes and their purposes. He would not use a particle of the national power except what was necessary to protect the national life and interests. He would not do anything for vengeance. His motto should be charity for all, but not such charity as would ruin the people.

He knew that a military government was not a desirable government; but bad as it was, it was for the Union men of the south better than a rebel government. He did not understand the measure to be permanent in its character, but a temporary measure to preserve the peace of the country and protect the rights of the inhabitants until civil governments were established there.

It was not a matter of detail that was in question. It was whether this government, in all its parts, should be administered by the loyal men of the country or by rebels. That was a difficulty which admitted of no possible adjustment—one side or the other must go down. There was no middle course, no half-way house. It was not only the duty of the loyal men to maintain control of the government, but it was their right, flowing out of the nature of the conflict—the right by which General Grant controlled the army of the United States, and by which Robert E. Lee did not control it. The men who attempted the overthrow of the government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men, no matter how few in number in each State, should have control of the State governments.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, next addressed the House, declaring himself in favor of this bill, either with or without modification. The House had to-day proclaimed that it did not recognize, but repudiated the pretended State governments set up in the south by the President of the United States. If Congress did not now place the control of those States in the hands of the loyal people, it would be derelict to its duties and untrue to its pledges. He did not believe that the President would yield one hair's breadth of his position. The President's plan was to place rebels in control of those States. If the President, however, did not fully execute the laws, Congress would then, as Mr. Banks had said, proceed to consider the condition of the country. For himself, he would vote to destroy all the States set up in the south, and to place suffrage in the hands of the loyal people, without regard to race or color, education or property qualifications.

The leading Democratic journal of the west, the Chicago Times, and the leading Democratic journal of the north, the New York World, had come to recognize the principle of colored suffrage, and it was time, therefore, that the people of the south should be disabused of their prejudices, and convinced that nothing less than colored suffrage would satisfy the people of the United States. It was the duty of Congress to make life, liberty and property safe in the south, and there was no way of doing that at present except by the establishment of military governments. He begged the gentlemen who were supporters of the Presidential policy not to be alarmed at this idea of military government for they should recollect that from the time of the collapse of the rebellion until August 1, 1866, the southern States were under military power.

It was, therefore, no new thing to these rebel States. They had been relieved of military law for six or seven months, but that time was a sad period for the Union people of the south. He believed that if the President had been true to his duties, military law would still, even without this act, exist in the southern States, for they are still in a condition of quasi rebellion. He believed that this measure was essential for the protection of the loyal people of the south, and therefore he would vote for it, but at the same time he would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that he expected the bill to be followed by a measure that would establish civil governments in those states.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, declared that whether or not this bill were amended, he would vote for it, but he hoped it would be amended to the effect that when the constitutional amendment should be ratified and any one of these southern States had assented to it and provided for impartial suffrage, then that State should be declared entitled to representation in Congress and its Representatives and Senators should be admitted to their seats on taking the oath prescribed by law.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Raymond and Blaine, upon the assertion of the latter that the people had at the polls superadded to the constitutional amendment the requirement of colored suffrage.

Mr. RAYMOND denied that, and challenged Mr. Blaine to point to a single State outside of the New England States. He said he doubted whether he could point even to one of them that had distinctly superadded the requirement of universal suffrage to that of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. BLAINE held that all of the loyal States had done so except the State of New York, and he submitted that, great as she was, and overshadowing as were her members, she could not in that respect give law to the great Republican party of the loyal States.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether it was not true that Tennessee had been admitted into the Union on a telegraphic announcement that she had adopted the constitutional amendment?

Mr. BLAINE admitted that that was so, among a great many other things. (Laughter.) Unless she had adopted the constitutional amendment she would not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been sufficient, and she could not have been admitted without other conditions.

Mr. RAYMOND asked why then Congress had waited for the announcement that Tennessee had adopted the constitutional amendment?

Mr. BLAINE replied that it was because that was the last thing which had been defined.

Mr. ALLISON remarked, in the same connection that the Republican party of the State of Iowa had distinctly announced as one of the planks of its platform a proposition in favor of universal suffrage.

Mr. GARFIELD said—My remarks in the house on Friday last appear to have made the impression that I declared myself in favor of showing no mercy to the southern people; that while I had hitherto been in favor of a magnanimous course, that hereafter the door of mercy should be shut against them. However deeply they have wronged the republic, I would not have any one suppose that I favor a fierce and revengeful course towards them.

What I said on that point was wholly in reference to the constitutional amendment, which all the rebel States except Tennessee have now rejected as a basis of restoration. I said, and say again, that I felt myself morally bound, and I believe the Thirty-ninth Congress was morally bound to them if they had adopted it, and put themselves on the same ground that Tennessee did. Many members know that I have been opposed to any further decisive action until every rebel state had had full opportunity to act upon the amendment. Now that they have all rejected it, and considering their action as final, I say, as I said on Friday last, that that offer as a basis of restoration is forever closed, so far as my vote is concerned.

The time has come when we must protect the loyal men of the south. The time has come when fruitless magnanimity to rebels is cruelty to our friends. No other victorious nation has ever so neglected its supporters. For a quarter of a century the British government gave special protection to the tories of the American Revolution, paying them $15,000,000 out of the royal treasury. What loyal man of any State except Tennessee has been honored and defended by the Federal government? It is a notorious fact that it is both safe and honorable in the south to have been a rebel, while it is both dangerous and disgraceful for a southerner to have been loyal to the Union. They are every day perishing as unavenged victims of rebel malignity. I desire to say, also, that I am in favor of placing these States under military jurisdiction only as a temporary measure of protection, until republican governments can be organized, based on the will of all the loyal people, without regard to race or color.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, addressed the House against the bill.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, obtained the floor, when the House at 10.45 P. M., adjourned.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE J

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

How to Purify the Corruption at Harrisburg.

We suppose that we may take it for granted that our State Capital is an Augean stable which needs cleansing. If any of our readers have had occasion to visit Harrisburg during a session of the Legislature, they will well remember the mysterious beckonings into corners, the whispered questions as to what he wants "put through," and the assurance that it can be done "if he will only make it all right." If there is anything calculated to disgust our honest men with elective government, it is a visit to that centre of small corruption, and an interview with the jobbers and lobbyists who throng the halls of legislation. There is no use of pretending virtuous indignation, nor yet of shutting our eyes against that which, however much to be regretted, exists. What we now need is a remedy, and a remedy which will be effective and permanent is a difficult matter to secure.

There seems, however, to be a way of escaping from the power of these corrupt Representatives. The class who indulge in this sort of business—for there are many who make it a business—is divided into the lobbyists or outsiders, and the legislators or officials. The size of our Legislature is such as to hold forth a powerful inducement to bribery. The House consists of one hundred members and the Senate of thirty-three. On every question on which there is any difference of opinion, the Senate must be tolerably equally divided, so that three or four votes will either pass or defeat any public or private bill. The consequences are, that if there be two corrupt members of the Senate, they have a full opportunity of plying their trade of black mail utterly regardless of truth or decency, and almost certainly escape detection. In the House of Representatives the same is true to a greater extent, and as the price of a vote is lower, it is easy to purchase a greater number. The result is, that to be a member of the State Legislature is to expose yourself to unjust suspicions, and to be brought in contact with the lowest and vilest kind of political chicanery. The corruption at Harrisburg is seldom sufficiently large in any one instance to reach any show of respectability, but is so petty, so small, as to be only denominated thieving. *We think that all this evil can be remedied by increasing the number of members of the Legislature.* If, instead of having one hundred and thirty-three, we were to have five or six hundred, there would be no chance for corruption, or, at least, the reward for the purchase of one vote would be so small as to remove all inducements to bribery.

This idea is acted upon in nearly all the New England States. The Legislature of New Hampshire numbers over five hundred, and that of Vermont and Maine almost as large a number. In Massachusetts every town is entitled to a delegate, and we never hear of corruption to any extent being practised. If for every county there were to be five or six, instead of one or two members, we would hold out the strongest inducement to honesty by removing all hoped-for benefits from crime. It may be answered that the expense of such a cumbersome body would be enormous; but let it be considered whether it does not cost the people more to engineer all the bills through the present corrupt organization, than it would to honestly pay a larger number for doing their legitimate duty. We are strongly in favor of this reform. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and we hope to see the day when our Legislature will be of such a size as to render all purchasing of votes futile.

We have proposed a remedy, so far as the prevention of bribery is concerned; let us now aim at its detection. As our laws now read, both he who offers and he who receives a bribe are amenable to punishment. The consequence is that a league is established between them, and an inducement held out to both to profess ignorance. If pressed to the wall, either can refuse to testify for fear of criminating himself, and the matter is forever hushed up. We propose that the law be so amended as to make it criminal for a man to receive a bribe, but not for a man to offer one. We grant that any one who would attempt to influence a public servant by such means deserves punishment; but if the punishment was reserved for one party, it would make him suspicious, and enable the public to detect the guilty representative, either by inducing the briber to turn State's evidence, or by securing proof of complicity by means of such a decoy as is used in the Post Office to detect thieves. Under any circumstances, we think that the result would be beneficial. If the proposed reform were to be adopted, we cannot but believe that much of the corruption which now disgraces our State capital would be remedied, and an honest man not be obliged to hesitate before he takes a seat in a body with an almost disreputable reputation.

A Test Measure.

The prompt passage by the House of Representatives, yesterday, of Mr. Eliot's bill for the organization of a State Government in the State of Louisiana, promises to bring the reconstruction question to a head very soon. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate without delay. We shall then see whether the acting President intends to co-operate with Congress in restoring peace and order to the country, or whether he intends to keep things in their present unsettled and threatening condition. If he shall sign the bill, all will be well. Should he, however, veto the bill, it will doubtless be promptly passed over his veto, and then he must either back square down, and execute the law, or, by refusing to do so, make a clear and imperative case for impeachment.

We welcome the passage of this bill, therefore, not only as right and wise in itself, but as just the thing to bring matters to a distinct and unmistakable issue. We may as well know at once whether our Government is a Government of the people, through their Representatives in Congress assembled, or whether the arbitrary will of one man is to usurp the place of constitutional law.

"Nigging."

Members of Congress, finding that the process of coining ideas is entirely to trivial for their mighty intellects, have secured the mantle of Ben. Jonson, and intend to supply the language with a new set of words. The following colloquy is found in yesterday's debate on the Eliot bill:—

"Mr. Spalding remarked that there was altogether too much *nigging* in Mr. Le Blond's observations.

"Mr. Le Blond retorted that there was little else than *nigging* done in this Congress, in which his colleague had performed a conspicuous part."

It is fortunate for our reputation that we were not in Mr. Le Blond's place, for the charge of nigging (?) would have been to us like O'Connell's epithet of "quadilateral" to a fishwoman, it would have utterly overwhelmed us with the vastness and vagueness of insult. With a laudable desire to acquaint ourselves with the new-coined word, we have consulted Webster and Worcester, but by a strange accident this elegant phrase has entirely escaped them. We are accordingly left at sea in regard to what Congress has been guilty of. The mind recoils with horror from the prospect opened by a speculation as to what "nigging" may mean. What can it be? "Congress has done nothing but nigging." Is it the duty of Congress "to nigg?" Can nigging mean robbing? Or is some other yet greater crime insinuated? We find each side uniting in the accusation that the other does not only "nigg" occasionally, but that during the entire session it has been in the habit of indulging in that diversion. Now the only things that are habitual to Congressmen are talking, smoking, and drinking. It may mean any one of these customs, but then Mr. Spalding drags us away from this happy solution by stating that "there was too much nigging in Mr. Le Blond's observations." Now, then, may there not be too much drinking in his observations, or too much smoking, for they were all smoke. We must therefore infer that "nigging" means talking. And if that be the result, we perfectly agree with both Messrs. Spaulding and Le Blond in stating that there has been too much "nigging." Yet this solution is not final, and we still leave our columns open to any one who can answer the question, "What does 'nigging' mean?"

The Great Reform Demonstration in London.—The great Reform demonstration in London on Monday was a splendid success. No cheers for the Prince of Wales, none for Prince Alfred, each of whom witnessed the display, but *nine* cheers, from twenty thousand men, with uncovered heads, as they passed the American embassy; no "God save the Queen" from the various bands, but "Yankee Doodle," the "Marseilles," "John Brown," and the "Garibaldi" hymn,—these, together with such mottoes as "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny," sufficiently indicate the character and animus of the great demonstration.

The English nation is fast approaching a crisis whose only issues will be radical reform, or a tremendous revolution. Meanwhile the Government palters, and apparently fails to comprehend the gravity of the situation.

Progress of Liberia.—As Americans, we cannot fail to feel an interest in the progress o the young Republic of Liberia, founded by colored settlers from the United States, in West Africa. A few months since one of the citizens of Liberia, J. L. Crusoe, sent to the United States for a vessel to be built and named "Edina," after the place of his residence, at the mouth of the St. John's river. On Thursday next, another vessel will be launched in New York, to be called the A. Lincoln, built for the enterprising firm of McGill & Brother, at Monrovia. The Edina cost $10,000, and the A. Lincoln, $15,000. The latter will sail for Liberia on the 20th of this month. The trade of Liberia in palm oil, camwood, sugar, coffee, ginger, ivory, etc., is steadily increasing. Would it not be well to have a line of vessels running from Philadelphia to Liberia?

A Sound and Loyal Decision.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has unanimously decided that Rebels *cannot* practise before it. They hold that the late decision, by a bare majority of one, of the Supreme Court in the Garland case, does not apply to or bind the Court in the District. The able opinions read by Chief Justice Cartter, and by Associate Justice Wylie, not only enunciate good sound law, but they are in harmony with the feelings and judgment of the loyal masses of the land. Let us rejoice that there is one United States Court, at least, where the spirit of the infamous Dred Scott decision does not bear sway.

GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, 2 13

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfmstn

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 5ap

HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF BALTIMORE, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY evening, February 14, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject:—"The Condition and Prospects of the Colored People of Maryland."
The celebrated Black Swan will furnish music, as usual.
Admission 35 cents. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 2 11 4t

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852.
BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Front and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.
Also, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION.
This Institution, the longest established of any in the city, combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 mwf6t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 428 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 259 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WEIGEL,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.
2 11 12t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 2188 WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

IMPORTANT MALT REMEDIES.—
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
HOFF'S MALT CANDY,
HOFF'S MALT FOR THE BATH.
Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
2 12 3t S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 tf UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW CHROMO.
Just ready, a remarkably FINE CHROMO of
PEACHES,
Juicy and tempting for a dining-room, from the Painting by
W. M. BROWN,
In the possession of JAY COOKE, Esq.
$10·00 EACH.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
2 13 3t4p No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING,
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, as one insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. Merchant, Secretary 2 1 mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$25
Telegraphing, three months..... 3
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3819 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session..... $30·00
Boarding scholars, per session..... 200·00

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And then the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Altin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toastin'.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

THERE IS NOT A FAMILY IN
Philadelphia but will be benefited by reading Mrs. Warren's delightful Housekeeping Stories:—
How I Managed My House on £200 a Year.
How I Managed My Children.
Comfort for Small Incomes, and the Management of My Servants.
Price 50 cents each, in neat paper covers.
LORING,
2 6 wfm4t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p No. 1230 MARKET Street.

WH. SHOW IIINE
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
2 11 6t No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR two families. Two Parlors, two Kitchens, eighteen Rooms, plenty of Shade, fine Water, near Railroad, 14½ miles from Philadelphia. Address,
MRS. LEWIS, Spread Eagle, Pa.,
2 12 3t* or Eagle Station, Penna. Railroad.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—AN ELEgantly furnished House on CHESNUT Street, near Twentieth. Rent low to a desirable tenant.
2 13 6t* E. F. GLENN, No. 124 S. SEVENTH St.

STOLEN LAST EVENING, ABOUT 12 o'clock, from the stable of JAMES S. BROWN, SOUTH Street, above Eighth, a SORREL HORSE; white star in his face, white on right hind leg. 14*

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 2 30t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 56 "Evening Telegraph Office." 1

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
(Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS
AND JELLIES,
PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,
BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,
RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS,
LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and
JELLIES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [9 14 mwf4p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
1 25 fmw3m4p*] PAUL & FERGUSON, Office, No. 119 WALNUT Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS."
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
M 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age,
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 2 mwfsm4p*

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.
Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.
The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
J. B. Brooks, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States. 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 413 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly at Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY street, have removed to No. 413 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867 1 19 3m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The English opera, the *Daughter of the Regiment*, was given in magnificent style last evening, to a very large and fashionable audience. Miss Richings achieved quite a triumph in her favorite *role* of the "Vivandiere."

This evening, William Vincent Wallace's beautiful opera of *Maritana* will be presented, with a very fine cast.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Dr. Eichberg's new comic opera of the *Doctor of Alcantara* will be presented.

On Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Castle, the *Bohemian Girl* will be given.

On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the *Bohemian Girl* will be repeated.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will both appear in a new bill this evening.

On Friday Mrs. Barney Williams will be the recipient of a farewell benefit. She will present a very attractive entertainment.

On Saturday afternoon the usual matinee will occur.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. Fox appears this evening as "Sloppy Sam" in the *Snow-Bird*, and as the "Clown" in his very successful pantomime of *Jack and Gill*.

On Saturday the fourth *Jack and Gill* matinee will be given. The pantomime will be presented complete.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers will perform "Lady Amyott" in *The Wife's Secret*, this evening, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom and the whole company. *The Willow Copse* will also be played, with Mr. J. B. Roberts as "Luke Fielding."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fox's variety troupe appear in a new and very attractive programme this evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present three new burlesques this evening, with the usual musical and jocular melange.

NATIONAL HALL.—The Brother Jonathan Auld Folks give another excellent concert this evening.

THE COKER CONCERTS.—Master Richard Coker gives his farewell concert this evening, at the large Hall of the Assembly Buildings. The concert last night was a complete success, and gave universal satisfaction. Master Coker will be assisted by Mr. Wehli, the great pianist, Signor Strini, and excellent basso, cantante, and other artistes.

BALL OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION.—The National Telegraphic Union, of this district, will give their grand annual ball at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 12. This will be an excellent *soiree dansante*, and as the proceeds are to be devoted to excellent ends, we hope the company will be brilliant and numerous.

A NEW VENUS.—We were favored yesterday with a view of "A New Venus," just painted by Mr. Veron Fletcher, of this city, a young artist of considerable promise. This picture is not without faults, but we consider it more delicate in conception than the master-work of Page. The drawing of the anatomy is especially fine. The coloring is light, bright, and natural. The position is easy and graceful, and the *tout-ensemble* is very pleasing. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Fletcher has consented to place his "Venus" on exhibition next week. He has been offered $5000 for the work by New York parties, but he prefers to have the opinions of his fellow-citizens upon this "labor of love" before parting with it. This "Venus" has been modelled from life, and has cost the artist over $1000 in this way alone, yet we can assure our lady friends that it will be to them the least objectionable goddess to look upon that has ever been exhibited here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.—The sale of the valuable collection of oil paintings now on exhibition by B. Scott, Jr., at the Academy of Fine Arts, in the southeast gallery, has been postponed to Friday evening. There are a great many fine paintings amongst the collection, that are well worthy of the attention of lovers of the fine arts. A very fine sketch by H. Hildebrand, entitled "Winter in Holland," is worthy of mention. The principal figures in the foreground are the Dutch farmer, with the pipe in his mouth and whip in his hand. By his side walks his "frau," heavily loaded with market produce, and with a look of patient resignation upon her face. The painting is well conceived and forcibly drawn. A beautiful little sketch after Meyer, called "Hush, Baby, Sleep," is one of those finely finished Dutch pictures that will bear close inspection. The principal figures are a little girl rocking a child in a cradle whilst she is knitting.

HOW TO NULLIFY GAME LAWS.—If the laws wisely passed for the preservation of game were properly enforced, there would be no danger of the extinction of game. But our people will not contribute to the enforcement of these laws. Pot hunters will even at this late day destroy quail and ruffled grouse, and no one will inform upon them. There is another matter worthy of attention. Every man who orders at any eating house, at this season of the year, a quail or grouse, contributes to nullify the game laws. After awhile the magnificent ruffed grouse will disappear from our hills, just as the pinnated grouse has disappeared from Long Island, and the woodcock from nearly every State in the Union. Every lover of field sports should make it a personal matter to prosecute people who shoot game out of season, and should warn the proprietors of eating houses against purchasing game at this season.

LAYING IN A SUPPLY OF BUTTER.—A man giving the name of John Cuff was arrested last evening, at Duponceau and Locust streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Cuff had been sneaking around the market wagons on South street, and had been particularly attracted by the aroma from some lumps of fresh butter laid away in one of the aforesaid wagons. It is asserted that Cuff did furthermore, and with felonious intent, seize on to twenty-five pounds of said butter, and confiscated the same to his use. Cuff, however, was soon collared and taken to the Station House. After a hearing before Alderman Tunison, he was committed in default of bail to answer.

PLUNDERING FREIGHT CARS.—Two persons giving the names of Francis Hickey and John Fritz were arrested last night at the Gray's Ferry Bridge, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that the two had been engaged in breaking into the freight cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and gathering up unconsidered trifles from said cars. In this way, it is said, that they obtained a quantity of Havana cigars of home manufacture, and also a small supply of clothing. It is said they have been taking toll in this manner for some time past. They had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and were committed in default of $1000 bail each to answer.

PILING ON THE AGONY.—J. A. Wernard, a lad of sixteen summers, was arrested yesterday at Fifteenth and Buttonwood streets, on a charge of breach of the peace. It appears that Wernard constituted himself a committee of one to inflict additional punishment upon the unfortunate candidates who happened to be rejected in the examination for admission into the Central High School. He waited for them, and belabored some of them over the head with a bag of flour. Not relishing such floury remonstrance, they had Wernard arrested, and he had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to keep the peace.

ASHLAND LODGE, No. 294, I. O. OF O. F.—On last evening this Lodge celebrated its eighteenth anniversary. The degree of Rebekah was conferred on quite a number of the members' wives. After the usual business was over, the members, with their lady friends, and several visitors from other Lodges, with their lady friends, were entertained at an excellent repast furnished by Conley & Co. Past Grand Dyott delivered a beautiful anniversary address, and Brothers Cox, Baker, Hoffner, and others gave recitations and songs at intervals. At an advanced hour the company separated, highly delighted.

SUSPICIOUS.—Terrence Fagan and Thomas Fitzsimmons were arrested under rather suspicious circumstances, about 12 last night. It seems that they were found in a farmer's market wagon, at Second and Shippen streets, and, as they could not give a first-class representation of the whys and the wherefores of their being there, they were taken before Alderman Tittermary to have another chance to explain away their suspicious conduct. Not being able to do so, that gentleman committed them, in default of bail, to answer the charge of suspicion of larceny.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY, in company with his nephew, Mr. George P. Russell, of Boston, arrived in this city on Monday, and has been stopping since with Mr. Charles Macalester, at the residence of the latter, No. 1016 Spruce street.

THE BETHANY MISSION—THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING—HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION AND ITS GOOD WORK.—The southwestern section of our city has for many years been more backward in its moral state than any other. As "birds of a feather flock together," so the subjects of poverty and crime are accustomed to congregate in one locality, thereby rendering their emancipation all the more difficult, but none the less desirable. This locality, therefore, has been the most inviting field in the whole city for the labors of the philanthropist, who has properly recognized the fact by an earnest and determined effort.

The movement was started on the second Sabbath of February, 1858, on which day the Bethany Sabbath School was organized. Their first quarters were in two rooms in the second story of the dwelling No. 2135 South street. Twenty-seven children and two adults were present at the opening session. No benches were to be had, but seats were improvised by bringing pieces of scantling from the cellar, and supporting them upon bricks. Notwithstanding this almost insignificant beginning, the school prospered from the very first, the number of scholars increasing at each successive session, until the roll shows the present membership to be as follows:—

Infant school, 275; Primary school, 55; Senior school (boys), 224; Senior school (girls), 247. Total, 801. Male teachers, 24; female teachers, 28. Grand total, 853.

The original quarters of the Sabbath School were soon found to be too small, and it being impossible to procure larger rooms in a desirable neighborhood, the following summer a large tent was pitched on the open lot on South street, west of Twenty-first. The tent was opened on the 18th of July, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Challen to over three hundred children. In October, 1858, the corner-stone of a building for the use of the Mission was laid, the site selected being the lot on which the tent stood. Rev. John Chambers performed the ceremony, the audience being addressed by him and by the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, and Rev. Mr. McLeod. While the mission building was in process of erection, the services of the school were held in the public school house on Twenty-third street, above Lombard.

The building was erected in a neat and substantial manner, being forty by sixty feet in size, and costing, together with the furniture, about $3700. On the 27th of January, 1859, the Bethany Mission Chapel was dedicated, the services being again conducted by the Rev. John Chambers, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, Rev. Alfred Cookman, and others. When the Sabbath School was fully organized in its new quarters, it numbered 234 scholars and 17 teachers. Since then its numbers have steadily increased, until they have reached the gratifying figure given above.

But even these commodious quarters have been outgrown by the school, and there is now in process of erection another and larger building, which will occupy the entire end of the block at Twenty-second and Shippen streets, being 138½ feet on Twenty-second street, running to Pemberton street, and 112 feet on Shippen street. The general style of architecture is the Gothic. There will be two buildings, one for the church and the other for the Sabbath School. The church fronts on Twenty-second street, and is 48 feet front by 88 feet on Shippen street. The lower floor will contain a study for the Pastor, a committee-room, lecture-room, and a large room, designed as a Reading Room for Young Men. The Audience Chamber is directly over, and is 39 feet in height. It will comfortably accommodate 800 persons. There will be entrances at both front and rear, and a small tower at the eastern end will contain the bell. The Sabbath School Hall lies south of the Church, and is 83 feet front on Twenty-second street, by 105 feet on Pemberton street. It consists of an oblong room with an arched recess on the south for the platform, on either side of which will be the Infant Schools, 20 by 35 feet, each of which will seat 300 children. There are six class-rooms on each side, each containing 25 chairs, and shut off by glass partitions, for the accommodation of Adult Bible Classes. The large middle portion of this room, designed for the main school, will be 58 feet by 72 feet, and will hold 100 classes and 800 scholars. The Lecture Room of the Church will also be so connected that the large glass partitions can be drawn aside, and this room, 32 by 55 feet, added, if necessary, for special occasions. All the rooms, though shut off by glass doors, can be thrown together during the opening and closing exercises, and thus accommodations are provided (without counting the Lecture Room) for 1700 persons. The Sabbath-School Hall will be completed first, and then, as fast as means are obtained, the Church will be pushed forward. It is expected that the Sabbath-School building will be ready for occupation early in the fall of the present year.

Last evening the ninth anniversary of the Mission School was held, great interest being manifested in the exercises by a large congregation. The school-room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, not the least interesting adornment, so far as the delighted children were concerned, being the grand assortment of cakes and confections which were to be distributed among the little ones. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. T. Lowrie, and the Superintendent, John Wanamaker, Esq.; short addresses being delivered also by the Rev. Drs. Reed and Crowell. Instrumental music was interspersed, and everything passed off in a most agreeable manner.

The Mission School, whose history we have thus sketched, has been doing a great and good work in our midst, and we earnestly exhort all to extend to it a helping hand, that its field of usefulness may be even further enlarged.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We have just received the January number of the *African Repository*, published monthly by the American Colonization Society, as its official organ, recording the proceedings of the societies, and of the movements made in all parts of the world, for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. From this pamphlet we learn the number and statistics of African emigrants from this country to Liberia by the ship Goleonda, which sailed November 20, 1866: From Macon, Ga., for Simon, 194; from Charleston, S. C., to the same, 11; from Knoxville, Tennessee, for Cape Mount, 155; from Newburg, N. Y., for Carysburg, 168; from Charleston to the same, 13; from Columbia, S. C., to Cape Palmas, 42; from Charleston to Cape Palmas, 16; total in ship Goleonda, 599—making in all a grand total of 11,888 persons settled in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

President of the Society, John H. B. Latrobe, Esq.; Honorary Secretary, Rev. R. Gurley; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. William McLain, D. D.; Travelling Secretary, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, William Coppinger, Esq.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold at public sale, by James A. Freeman, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon to-day:—

200 shares Bruner Oil Company	No bids
1 share Mercantile Library Company	Not sold
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$31
87 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	$275 bid, not sold.
$1000 bond Lawrence County Coal Company	No bid.
House and lot Cass street, above Twelfth—$84 ground rent	$2100·00
No. 1048 Frankford road—Brick house, 15 by 100 feet	2300·00
Lots, Brown street—3 building lots, west of sixteenth, each 18 by 80 feet	Passed.
No. 949 S. Sixth street—house and lot	3300·00
No. 410 S. Eighteenth street—Three-story brick dwelling, 29 by 56 feet	5375·00
Lot, Old York road, 20 by 183 feet	340·00
Three ground rents of $90, $18, and $18 a year	Not sold.
No. 722 Wood street—dwelling and lot, 18 by 54 feet 2 inches—$108 ground rent	2750·00
No. 720 Wood street—Brick house adjoining, 24 feet 4 inches front by 54 feet 2 inches deep—$147 ground rent	2250·00
The half part in the factories, engine, boilers, etc., and lo, Twenty-fourth street, above Green, lot 129 by 160 feet, to Pagoda street—$451·50 ground rent	2700·00

A LIGHT-FINGERED FEMALE.—Catherine Tilling was arrested yesterday afternoon at South and Barron streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Catherine was sauntering along South street with a market basket on her arm, when she observed a particularly nice-looking Balmoral skirt, of the duplex pattern, hanging in front of a dry goods store in that neighborhood. Not wishing to disturb the owner of said article, she took it without saying "nothing to nobody," put it into her basket, and walked off. The said owner, however, saw the cool proceeding and had Catharine arrested, and taken before Alderman Beitler. That gentleman, after hearing the facts of the case, held her in $1000 bail to answer the charge.

JOHN SMITH IN TROUBLE.—That redoubtable individual, John Smith, appears again before the public. This last appearance is for an alleged drunken and disorderly appearance in public, in the highborhood of Third and Green streets, last evening. John was laboring under a heavy stroke of Jersey lightning at the time, and like the little boy in the story, he had "nothing to say" when before Alderman Toland, and was held in $400 bail to answer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS.—The splendid collection of oil paintings, selected and purchased in Europe and the United States by William Stokes Boyd, Esq., will be sold on next Friday evening, the 15th instant, by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, on account of the owner, who will shortly leave for Europe. They consist of some of the finest specimens of modern art, painted by masters of the Flemish, Dutch, French, and English schools. Many of them are very rare and highly valuable. The paintings can be seen until the evening of the sale at the Southeast Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. An opportunity like this is seldom offered for securing such gems from the greatest artists of the modern schools. These paintings were chosen from the best sources with much care, and in exceedingly good taste, by Mr. Boyd in person.

A STRAY INNOCENT.—A newly-born innocent was found upon the door-step of a house at Thirty-fifth and Hamilton streets yesterday morning. It was sent to the Almshouse.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST FAITHFUL, UNTIRING SERVANT.—*Letter from Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis:*—I was among the e rliest converts to the belief that Sewing Machines might be adapted to family use. I shall never forget my joy on hearing that a friend of mine in Boston—a lady distinguished for her excellent judgment—had purchased one for her own use, that she liked it, and could sew successfully upon it. It was indeed startling news—news of a glorious victory achieved by years of patient, persevering toil for "over-worked woman." I immediately wrote to my friend, asking her to tell me about her new treasure.

Her reply was:—"My machine is a Grover & Baker. We examined carefully all the varieties of machines before purchasing, but we found none that we liked nearly as well as this. It is so simple that any child can use it. We are delighted with it. You may think me extravagant in praising it, but if you own one yourself you will feel that the half was not told." It was on the 9th of April, 1857, that I became the owner of a Grover & Baker Cabinet Machine. Its arrival caused great excitement in our own home, and much interest among all our friends, as it was the first machine for family sewing which had been brought into our vicinity.

It has for five years been a most faithful, untiring servant, and its eye is not dim nor its natural force abated. A multitude of garments has been made upon it, and not one has failed to do honor to the machine. I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines, but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order.

I have this winter purchased a Grover & Baker Machine to use in my Western home, and I find that it sews in the same admirable way, and with less noise than my first love.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.*

AMONG THE PATENTS recently issued by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, is one for "dressing grindstones." We know of an excellent plan for dressing the Commissioners, and that is to send their orders and measurement to Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Persons may think, by this notice, that we "have an axe to grind" ourselves.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, New Jersey; Rev. John H. Brakeley, A. M., President. This flourishing institution will commence the summer session March 6, several weeks earlier than usual.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—CLAXTON.—At Trinity Church, Mobile, Ala., on Monday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. A. Massey, CHARLES A. BRADFORD, Esq., to Miss FANNY C. CLAXTON, all of that city.

HUNSBURGER—HARLEY.—At West Philadelphia, February 9, 1867, by Rev. George W. Unkle, assisted by Rev. George W. F. Graff, Mr. JOHN E. HUNSBURGER to Miss SUE S. HARLEY, all of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

CABALE.—On Thursday morning, February 7, VICTOR ALEXANDRE CABALE, second son of Orens Joseph Louis and Celeste Louise Cabale, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday morning, the 14th instant, from the residence of his father, No. 13 S. Ninth street. Service at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

CARVER.—On the 12th instant, of pneumonia, MARY EMILY, wife of William Y. Carver, and daughter of the late Tilghman Rupp.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her husband, No. 1231 Summer street, on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. (Allentown and Bethlehem papers please copy.)

RISTINE.—On the 11th instant, LAVINIA, wife of Clarence Ristine, and daughter of Susan Ann and the late John Mitchell, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 510 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PATENT KEY-HOLE AND COMPASS SAWS, in which, by revolving the ferule, the blade may be taken out, thus being more convenient for carrying, or replacing a broken blade. For sale, with the usual kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BUNG-DRIVERS, TAP-BORERS, SUGAR Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham Tryers, Cheese Tasters, Box Chisels, Mallets, and other store tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ROLL PANS, MUFFIN PANS, WISCONSIN Pans, Omelet Pans, Waffle Irons, and other Culinary Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by DALLETT & SON,
1 16 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

ORANGES, LEMONS, AND PEANUTS.—2000 boxes Oranges and Lemons, 1000 bushels large Virginia Peanuts, 1000 bushels North Carolina Peanuts, all in fine condition, landing and for sale by JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO.,
2 11 3t No. 108 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 28 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6pi

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6pi

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 429 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 8 31

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7

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OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
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DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address CHARLES BREMIER,
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The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."
[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.
All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm: look to it. 10 17mw6m

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....25 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....62 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
11 3lmwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

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COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
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Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
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ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electricaleiement which consututes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

MRS. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquilas, Mifflin county Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalis, No. 1849 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh, John C. Carter Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Hollsworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1612 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 619 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1414 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 619 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST ON FRIDAY, February 1,
A BROWN AND WHITE COLORED SETTER PUP,
Light-colored eyes, about 10 months old, answers to the name of "WASH."
The above reward will be paid by returning to
R. AYLMER BARNEWALL,
No. 502 South TWELFTH Street,
2 11 3t Or "EVENING TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, 1867, a pocket-book, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, a number of due bills, and a city warrant, No. 439, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL,
2 11 3t No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue.

UHLER & HOPKINS
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. 12 sawtu1m

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
CARD.—We shall make a sale of JAMES DIXON & SON'S SHEFIELD PLATED-WARE about the first week in March. The character of this manufacture of plate goods needs no further comment from us. 2 13 6t
SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
Made recently by WILLIAM STOKES BOYD, Esq., of this city, and will be sold on account of his going to Europe.
B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at auction,
On Friday Evening,
February 15, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, French, and English schools. Among the artists represented are—
FOREIGN.
Baumgartner, Jackel, Con

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

WOODBURN GRANGE. By William Howitt. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

"Woodburn Grange" is a novel of decided originality, and written with force and elegance. It is a tale of English country life, partly descriptive of scenery, but principally pleasing because of its vivid delineations of character. Opening with a picture of the last of a long line of baronets, it presents with vivid contrast the opposite of aristocratic imbecility, and a poor man, the descendant of a race of beggars, self-made, and rising in the world's esteem. The character of Sir Roger de Rockville is a capital one. It is skilfully conceived, and is in no respect unnatural:—

To such a condition was now reduced the last of the long line of Rockville. The spirit of a policeman had taken possession of him; he had keepers and watchmen out on all sides, but that did not satisfy him. He was perpetually haunted with the idea that poachers were after his game; that trespassers were in his woods. His whole life was now spent in strolling to and fro in his fields and plantations, and in prowling along his river-side. He looked under hedges, and watched for long hours under forest trees. If any one had a curiosity to see Sir Roger, they had only to enter his fields by the wood-side, and wander a few yards from the path, and he was almost sure to spring out over the hedge, and in hurried and angry, almost stammering tones, demand their name and address. The descendant of the chivalrous and steel-clad De Rockville was sunk into a restless spy on his own ample property. There was but one idea in his mind—encroachment. It was destitute of all other furniture but the musty technicalities of warrants and commitments. There was a stealthy and skulking manner in everything he did. He went to church on Sunday, but it was no longer by the grand iron gate opposite to his house—that stood generally with a large spider's web woven over the lock, and several others in the corners of the fine iron tracery, bearing evidence of the long period since it had been opened. How different to the time when Sir Roger and Lady Rockville had had these gates thrown wide on Sunday morning, and with all their train of household servants at their back, with true antique dignity, marched, with much proud humility, into the house of God! Now Sir Roger—the solitary, suspicious, undignified Sir Roger, the keeper and policeman of his own property—slide in at a little side-gate from his paddock, and back the same way, wondering all the time whether there was not somebody in his pheasant preserves, or Sunday trespassers in his grove.

If you entered his house, it gave you as cheerless a feeling as its owner. There was a conservatory, so splendid with rich plants and flowers in his mother's time, now a dusty receptacle of hampers, broken hand-glasses, and garden tools. These tools could never be used, for the gardens had grown wild. Tall grass grew in the walks, and the huge unpruned shrubs disputed the passage with you. In the wood above the garden, reached by several flights of fine, but now moss-grown steps, there stood a pavilion, once clearly very beautiful. It was now damp and ruinous—its walls covered with greenness and crawling insects. It was a great lurking place of Sir Roger, when on the watch for poachers.

The line of the Rockvilles was evidently running fast out. It had reached the extremity of imbecility and contempt—it must soon reach its close.

Sir Roger used to make his regular annual visit to town; but of late, when there, he had wandered restlessly about the streets, peeping into the shop-windows; and if it rained, he would stand under an entry for hours, waiting till it was gone over, rather than take a cab or omnibus. The habit of lurking and peering about was become fixed, and his feet bore him instinctively into those narrow and crowded alleys where swarm the poachers of the city—the trespassers and anglers in the game preserves and streams of humanity. He had lost all pleasure in his club; the most exciting themes of political life retained no piquancy for him. His old friends ceased to find any pleasure in him. He was becoming the driest of all dry wells. Poachers and anglers, and Methodists haunted the wretched purlieus of his fast fading-out mind, and he resolved to go to town no more. His whole nature was centred in his woods. He was forever on the watch; and when at Rockville again, if he heard a door clap when in bed, he thought it a gun in his woods; and was up and out with his keepers.

Of what value was that magnificent estate to him? these superb woods; those finely hanging cliffs; that clear and *riant* river, curving, travelling on, and taking a noble sweep below his window; that glorious expanse of most verdant meadows, stretching almost to Castleborough, and enlivened by numerous herds of the most beautiful cattle; those old farms and shady lanes overhung with hazel and wild rose; the glittering brook, and the songs of woodland birds—what were they to that old man, that victim to the delusive doctrine of blood, of the man-trap, of an hereditary name?

The opposite, in every respect, to this type of fossilized aristocracy appears Simon Degge—a plebeian, a reformer, a liberal, an English Radical. His character, well painted, is one of sterling integrity, of undying energy; in every respect what we of America would call a rising man. Continually interfering in behalf of the people, he rises to a high place in the popular regard, and the war between him and Sir Roger is a good illustration of how such a contest is carried on. The following extract shows a passage of arms, and the result:—

A laborer and his son, a boy about ten years of age, was returning from the fields towards Hillmartin village, and were following the footpath through a copse, when the lad saw a thrush's nest on one of the lowest boughs of a spruce-fir, temptingly nestled close to the stem, not more than a yard from the ground. Away he ran towards it, his father stopping for him on the path. Arrived near the tree, the lad as he ran struck his foot against something and fell, but jumping up, said:—

"Oh father, here is a great chain!"

He was stooping to lift it up, when the father cried out;—

"Let it alone! let it alone! it is a man-trap!"

The boy stood terrified at the dreaded name of a man-trap. The father advanced carefully, poking the ground, which was covered with dead leaves, with a long pole which he picked up. When he came to the spot where the boy stood, he saw part of a strong chain laid bare, and, lifting it up, discovered close to his feet a stout iron pin, which was driven into the ground, and thus confined the chain. Telling the boy not to move, he gradually lifted the chain till he felt it again fast.

"There," he said, "it's the trap."

He looked round, and discovering a large stone, he fetched it, and discharged it into the place where he supposed the centre of the trap to be. At once with a horrid snap and clang, the jaws of the huge trap sprang out of the concealing leaves and clashed together with a direful shock. Father and son stood rooted fast with terror. There was revealed the great iron engine in a half circle of at least half a yard high, with its hideous iron teeth closed, and grinning terribly.

"There!" said the father—"take care, Tom, how you go a bird-nesting into woods. If this had caught you it would have snapped you in the very middle of your body, and these devil's teeth would have almost met in your flesh. Nobody but the wretch of a keeper as set it could have got you out and if you had ben by yersen you mud ha' died afore anybody had fun yer."

The man, immediately on reaching the village, asked to see Mr. Degge, who heard the account with great indignation, and taking another strong man with him, went to the place to see this truly "infernal machine." He found it within five yards of the footpath through the copse, and expressing his astonishment and abhorrence of an act, then become as illegal as it was monstrous, he ordered the men to take it and carry it to the village. There they deposited it by the public stocks, and chained it, and made it fast by a padlock to it—fitting companions. The exhibition, and the place in which this horrid engine was found, created a most indignant sensation against Sir Roger Rockville, and his keeper. Such were the diabolical machines that, used to be set in our game preserves half a century ago or more, almost commonly as the lesser trap is yet set for less animals now. Such is the wonderful effect of custom, and of selfish interests, that these dire engines of a demoniac cruelty could be planted here and there in English woods; and which might catch and hold in their hideous fangs human creatures, and keep them in inexpressible tortures for perhaps twelve hours or more; all the time the gentlemen and the ladies on these estates were sleeping comfortably in their beds. Such was the force of these man-traps, that they required a man with an iron winch to open them by a mechanism attached for the purpose.

These barbarous machines had now been made illegal by act of Parliament, yet Sir Roger and others continued to use them, as I know, for I myself had long after this period a narrow escape, when botanizing, of being caught in one in the woods of Strelly, near Nottingham; and that within a few yards of a foot road!

There was a great running from all parts of the village to see this monument of the tender mercies of Sir Roger Rockville, and many were the inverted blessings showered on his head. Very soon, however, the keeper came in hot haste to reclaim his trap, and Mr. Degge immediately apprehended him by warrant, and committed him to the House of Correction and hard labor for six months.

While the social distinctions as they appear in Great Britain are well developed in the work, yet, wherever the necessity exists, the author shows himself fully capable of vivid writing. His description of a runaway horse is well worthy of reprint:—

At this moment Letty found it rather hard work to hold her in. She had a short, dancing, impatient action, and seemed to long to be off at a smart rate. All at once there was a blow on the high hawthorne hedge on the left hand of the road, and off went the mare. She took the bit between her teeth, stretched out her neck as straight as a dart, laid back her ears, and away! George and Mr. Degee endeavored to spring on before her, and seize her by the bridle-rein, but this only set her off more impetuously than before. In vain Letty pulled her in with all her power, and endeavored to pluck, by a sudden jerk, the bit out of her teeth. She held it as fast as if in a vice, and went off, spite of her efforts, at a furious rate. George and Mr. Degge were in the utmost alarm. Any attempt to pursue her only made the frantic animal dash on more madly. One thing appeared in Letty's favor; there was a long, ascending, though not very steep hill, and her friends trusted that the mare would wind herself before she got to the top, and so allow herself to be pulled in. George, without daring to gallop after her at full speed, yet kept on at a smart pace, taking the grassy borders of the road, so as not to let the flying animal hear him more than he could help. Mr. Degge, who stopped for a moment to look over a gate into the field, to see whence the alarm had come, was now galloping rapidly after. Letty kept her seat like a capital horsewoman as she was; and George felt confident that, unless something caused the mare to start aside or to fall, she would go on safely home with her. But there might be people coming who might attempt to stop the mare, and cause her to swerve suddenly aside, or she might dash suddenly against one of the two turnpike gates, and kill both herself and rider. The speed at which she flew on was frightful. God's providence could alone prevent some fatal disaster. In one place there was a broken spot in the middle of the road, over which she sprang with a tremendous leap; but Letty sat securely, and away! away! they went like the wind, the two gentlemen in breathless terror following as near as they dare approach.

Anon, the flying maniac steed came to a steep and considerable descent. "If Letty keeps her seat there," said or rather thought George, "it will all be well." He gazed with fixed eyes and suspended breath as he himself sped along, expecting to see his sister lose, in that rapid, shaking descent, her equilibrium, and perhaps fly over the horse's head; but no, unmoved, undaunted, as it would appear by her steady figure and attitude, on she flew, a cloud of dust coming driving thickly behind her.

Again she dashed up another ascent, and was now on a long level road—there! one of the toll-bars, but standing wide open. Through dashed the horse and rider. Out rushed a woman, threw her arms aloft over her head, and stood, as the two gentlemen rushed past, like a picture of ghastly and petrified horror. On, away! away! the next toll-bar, but this time the gate shut. George was all horror, expecting, in chill desperation, a terrible tragedy. On went the mare, without stop or stay, dashed against the gate, which flew aside, and on they went more frightfully than ever. "God send," said George in his soul, "that no wagon may be coming this way—the furious beast would dash right upon it, and—"

But now the race was nearly at an end. Four miles were they distant when the mare started off, and now they were flying down the sandy road under the cliff towards Woodburn Grange. As their horses made little noise in the deep sand of the road, George and Mr. Degge spurred on, and saw, as they turned the bend of the road, the mare dash right up to the gates of the stable yard, and stop in an instant. George expected to see Letty pitched right over the yard gates, which were not higher than the horse's shoulder. She was thrown only on its neck, and there lay a moment as if stunned. By the time George rode up she had recovered herself, and had sprung to the ground, where she stood pale, wild, and as in a dream. George sprang from his horse, and, catching her in his arms, said:—"Thank God that all is well!

But we cannot continue to show the style of the work by further extracts. We have tried to let it speak for itself. To sum up our judgment, the work is one of the best novels which have of late fallen under our notice. It is well conceived and well executed. It has the freshness of novelty about it, and the work, as a whole, will well repay perusal. It is got up in the best style of any of Petersons' publications, and will doubtless have a large sale.

NEW AMERICA. By William Hepworth Dixon

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce that, by special arrangement with the author they will publish "New America" during the present month. The following extracts we quote as illustrative of its style:—

EXTRACTS.

"Under these walls of Richmond the battle of that principle was fairly fought; with a skill, a pride, a valor, on either side, to recall the charges at Naseby and at Marston Moor; but the Cavaliers went down, and the Middle Ages then lost their final field." . . . .

"Yes; here in Richmond, among these gallant swordsmen of the South, on whom the war has fallen with its deadliest weight—men broken in their fortunes, widowed in their affections—may admit, and some proclaim, that they have made a surprising change of front. . . . The victors have set their mark upon them, so that they shall fill no further office of command. Their friends may grieve over this exclusion; but the nation has to live; and the rank and file of the South will not punish itself forever, even for the sake of those who, in their enthusiasm, may have misled it into death. In fact, the tide has turned; the same sea rolls and swells; but the ebb of separation has become the tide of Union." . . . .

"In their passion to be free they had forgotten the saving power and virtue which belong to order, balance, equipoise of powers. To gain their darling wish—the right to stand alone—they would have rent society to shreds, and put the world back in its course a thousand years. They see their error now, and would undo their work; so far as such a deed can ever be undone." . . . .

"I do not mean to say that here, in Richmond, the banner of Robert Lee is trodden in the mire—it is not; neither should it be, since that banner gleamed only over men who had armed to defend a cause in which they found much glory and felt no shame. I only say that the banner of Lee has been rolled to its staff, and put away among the things of the past, with much of the chivalric error, the romantic passion, of the South laid up and smoothed among its folds." . . . .

"Happily for the world, they failed and lost; failed by a law of nature, lost by an ordinance of Heaven. No calamity in politics could have equalled the success of a slave empire, founded on the ruin of a strong republic. All free nations would have felt it, all honest men would have suffered from it; but even with their mistaken cause, their retrograde policy, their separatist banner, what a fight they made! Men who can perish gloriously for their faith—however false that faith may be—will always seize the imagination, hold the affections of a gallant race. Fighting for a weak and failing cause, these planters of Virginia, of Alabama, of Mississippi, rode into battle as they would have hurried to a feast; and many a man who wished them no profit in their raid and fray could not help riding, as it were, in line with their foaming front, dashing with them into action, following their fiery course, with a flashing eye and a bounding pulse. Courage is electric. You caught the light from Jackson's sword, you flushed and panted after Stuart's plume. Their sin was not more striking than their valor. Loyal to their false gods, to their obsolete creed, they proved their personal honor by their deeds; these lords of every luxury under heaven, striving with hunger and with disease, and laying down their luxurious lives in ditch and breach. All around these walls, in sandy rifts, under forest leaves, and by lonely pools, lie the bones of young men, of old men, who were once the pride, the strength, of a thousand happy Anglo-Saxon homes. Would that their sins could be covered up with a little sand!

"Out on you lovely slope of hill, from the brow of which the reddening woods and winding water of beautiful Virginia gladden the eyes of men for leagues and leagues, the pious North has gathered into many beds, under many white stones, the ashes of her illustrious dead; of youths who came down from the farms in Ohio, from their mills in Vermont, from their schools in Massachusetts; the thew, the nerve, the brain of this great family of free men; who came down, singing their hymns and hallelujahs; giving up ease, and peace, and love, and study, to save their country from division, from civil war, from political death. Singing their hymns, they fainted by the wayside; shouting their hallelujahs, they were stricken in the trench and in the field. New England gave its best and bravest to that slope. I know a street in Boston from every house in which death has taken spoil; in the houses of poet and teacher I have seen Rachel mourning with a proud joy for the sons who will never come back to her again. These heroes sleep on the hill-side, in the city which defied and slew them; they have entered it as conquerors at last; and here they will keep their silent watch, the sentinels of a bright and holy cause. All glory to them, now and for evermore!

"Out, too, in yon swamps and wastes, by the deserted breastwork, by the fallen fort, by the rank river margin, lie the ashes of a broken and ruined host; of young men, of old warriors, who rode up from the cotton lands of Louisiana, from the country-houses of Georgia, from the rice-fields of Carolina, to fight for a cause in which they had learned to feel their right; soldiers as honest, as brave, and proud as any of their stronger and keener foes. But the strong were right, and the right were strong; and the weaker side went down in their fierce embrace. They fell together; their duty done, their passion spent. Many a tender office, many a solemn greeting, passed between these falling brothers, who spoke the same tongue, who muttered the same prayer, who owned one country and one God. They died on the same field, and whitened on the same earth. Still, here and there, some pious hand picks up their bones together, just as the warriors fell in battle, and laying them side by side, leaves the two brothers who had come to strife, victor and vanquished, Unionist and seceder, to sleep the long sleep in a common bed." . . . . .

"Yon sunny Richmond slope, on which the setting sun appears to linger, tipping with pink the fair white stones, should be for North and South alike a place of rest, a sign of the New America; an imperishable proof of their reconciliation, no less than everlasting record of their strife."

CALVARY—VIRGINIA TRAGEDIES. By Laughton Osborne. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We seriously deprecate the introduction of what we have always been taught to consider sacred and holy into light, or, at least, popular literature. For that reason we condemned the "Pillar of Fire," and other novels, which, while well intended, seems to us only calculated to lessen the awe inspired by Deity, without adding to the attractions of religious subjects. The narration of Revelation, without any of the amplifications of modern invention, stands forth grandly simple; and all attempts at familiarity, instead of making it more attractive, presents a picture like a grand Gothic temple marred by the light architecture of Ionia. "Calvary," the tragedy before us, is such an attempt at ornamentation. We do not accuse its author of irreverence: we would not pretend to judge of his motive. He may have written it for a sincerely good purpose. But he has failed in his attempt. No one will turn to religious topics because of this work. His narrative has none of the simplicity and awfulness of the Apostolic narrative. And truly, of all those works which seek to make the Bible attractive, it may be said, "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be enlightened though one rise from the dead." The portions of the tragedy which put words into the mouth of Jesus jar on all our feelings of reverence, and seem to us not to exalt the poem, but rather to degrade Christ in the eyes of the world. With probably a laudable ambition, Mr. Osborne makes the Redeemer say, in conversation with Mary:—

Mary. And canst thou speak with calmness when my heart
Is aching for thee? Jesus, O my son!
Think on Thy mother, and avoid the storm
That now is darkening o'er thee, and whose shadow
Makes my blood curdle with the chill of death.
For my sake, O my darling!
Jesus. Shall the palm
Say to the fruit that leaves the parent stem,
Think on thy mother? When its time is come
It drops from over-ripeness, and the tree
Knows it no more. Deem'st thou the Son of Man
Can flee the hour appointed from all time?
He who is busy with my Father's work
Must not be laggard, and not heed the rain,
Nor howling wind, nor thunder.
Mary. Still thou speakest
As if thou aye wert tolling at the work
Thou dost no more and hast not done for years.
Who is thy father, who thy brethren, son?
Jesus. My Father is the Word that sent me hither;
My brethren are the children of the Word.
Let me be gone; behold, the night is deepening;
The hour is nigh when I must watch and pray.
Pray thou, too; for the cup that I shall drink
Will leave its dregs for thee.
Mary. Give me it all.
Or let me share it with thee.
Jesus. Thou? my cup?
The ringdove pray'd the eagle—Let me soar
Unto the clouds with thee and share thy nest.
Poor timid wood-bird! yet her tender eyes
Could not endure the sun, nor her soft wings
Sustain her to his eyrie. What I am
Thou canst not be, O woman, nor canst follow
Whither I go. But watch thou here and pray,
As I shall do where I most watch and wrestle.
And may that bosom where I once was laid,
Quiet and happy, be more calm than mine.

Such passages as these seem inappropriate; and we prefer some other topic for tragedy than a delineation of a subject of which the world can form but an imperfect conception of its horror. The description of the closing scene is to us weak. It reads:—

Centur. Look now!
The end approaches. 'Tis the dying thirst
That tortures.
Nicod. Yet the immortal soul yields not.
His head droops lower. Was not that a sigh?
Mary. Speak to me once again. Dost thou not hear me?
Dost thou yet suffer greatly, O my son?
Nicod. He hears her not. He is past human sound.
Still lower sinks his head.
Jos. Arim. He lifts it now.
Centur. There is again the look I told ye of.
Jesus. My God, my God! why hast thou forsook me?
People. Hear him there; he calls upon his God.
Why comes he not to aid him?
Sub-Centurion. Peace, thou Jew!
He bears him in a way to teach you all.
This to release him. (*Takes a spear from a soldier and pierces the side of Jesus.*)
People. Hark! he speaks again.
Jesus. My God, my God! into thy hands—I yield—
My spirit. It is finished.
Mary. Jesus! Son!

Those portions of the play which do not treat directly of the doings of the Saviour are less objectionable, and many of them are fine. The chorus of the angels, in the opening pages, deserves notice:—

The hour of earth is approaching
That solemn, predestinate time,
When the thankless children of Jacob
Complete their long record of crime;
When the Lord, who from heaven descended
Adam's forfeit of sin to assume,
His mournful humanity ended,
Shall be laid in a human tomb.

Would, would we might not hear, not see them,
That our hearts were not conscious before
Of those death-throes, or conscience might flee them,
Till the night of this anguish were o'er!
Till, the shadows of death away driven,
And the pathway of earth no more trod,
The Lord shall ascend his own heaven
And sit at the right hand of God.

The truth of the matter is, that Mr. Laughton has taken a subject too grand for mortal delineation, and has, of course, failed. We do not, however, judge him by this one poem, but shall wait for further productions. His "Virginia" is not a fair criterion of his merit. His coming volumes, however, will speak for themselves.

CHARLES WESLEY SEEN IN HIS FIXED AND LESS FAMILIAR POEMS. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Wesley, as a hymnist, is well known to all our readers, yet his ability as a poet is not limited to that particular department. He has published, probably, more than any other write in verse who has appeared in England. His lyrics make, when published in an unabridged form, over three thousand closely printed pages. Of all this work, but few of his poems are known in America, and these principally are altered for church service. The little work before us is a compilation of such as are the best of the author's writings, and yet not familiar to our public. We confess that many of them are entirely new to us, and are well worthy of a more permanent shape than any yet granted them. To the admirers of Charles Wesley the work will prove particularly acceptable. The work is arranged in such an order as to give the reader some idea of the expressions used by the author in his way through life. The opening poems are biographical in their nature. Thus, as he proceeds to answer the charge of treason at Wakefield, he writes:—

Jesus, in this hour be near,
On Thy servant's side appear;
Called Thine honor to maintain,
Help a feeble child of man.

Thou who at Thy creature's bar
Didst Thy Deity declare,
Now my mouth and wisdom be,
Witness for Thyself in me.

Gladly before rulers brought,
Free from trouble as from thought,
Let me Thee in them revere,
Own Thine awful minister.

On his return after acquittal, he expresses his thankfulness:—

Who that trusted in the Lord
Was ever put to shame?
Live, by earth and heaven adored,
Thou all-victorious Lamb!
Thou hast magnified Thy power,
Thou in my defense hast stood,
Kept my soul in danger's hour,
And armed me with Thy Blood.

Satan's slaves against me rose,
And sought my life to slay:
Thou hast baffled all my foes,
And spoiled them of their prey,
Thou hast cast the accuser down,
Hast maintained Thy servant's right,
Made mine innocency known,
And clear as noon-day light.

Thou, my great redeeming God,
My Jesus, still art near;
Kept by Thee, nor secret fraud
Nor open force I fear.
Safe amidst the snares of death,
Guarded by the King of kings,
Glad to live and die beneath
The shadow of Thy wings.

But not only are those which refer to particular instances in his life found in the volume, but some of his grandest productions have heretofore been unknown to our readers. The one on the anticipated invasion in 1759 has few superiors in force and grandeur:—

Let God, the mighty God,
The Lord of hosts, arise,
With terror clad, with strength endued,
And rent and bowed the skies!
Called down by faithful prayer,
Saviour, appear below,
Thine hand lift up, Thine arm make bare,
And quell Thy Church's foe.

Our Refuge in distress,
In danger's darkest hour,
Appear as in the ancient days
With full redeeming power:
That Thy redeemed may sing
In glad triumphant strains,
The Lord is God, the Lord is King,
The Lord forever reigns!

We with our ears have heard,
Our fathers us have told
The work that in their days appeared,
And in the times of old:
The mighty wonders wrought
By Heaven in their defense,
When Jacob's God for Britain fought,
And chased the invader hence.

Vainly *invincible*,
Their fleets the seas did hide,
And doomed our sires to death and hell,
And Israel's God defied:
But with His wind He blew,
But with His waves he rose,
And dashed, and scattered, and o'erthrew,
And swallowed up His foes.

Thou wilt not give us up
A prey into their teeth,
But blast their aim, confound their hope,
Their league with hell and death.
With such deliverance bless
Whom Thou hast chose for thine.
That we and Europe may confess
The work is all divine!

The work contains much that is new to the public, and should be useful to the compiler of future editions of hymns.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. By Douglas Jerrold. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A neat edition of these inimitable lectures of Jerrold has just been issued. It is handsomely illustrated by Keene, and deserves a foremost place among the comic literature of the day. Although its contents are probably familiar to many, yet we cannot but lay one of these lectures, as a specimen, before our readers. If it has already met their eye, it will stand a second reading without detriment:—

MR. CAUDLE HAS NOT ACTED "LIKE A HUSBAND" AT THE WEDDING-DINNER.

"Ah me! It's no use wishing—none at all: but I do wish that yesterday fourteen years could come back again. Little did I think, Mr. Caudle, when you brought me home from church, your lawful wedded wife—little, I say, did I think that I should keep my wedding-dinner in the manner I have done to-day. Fourteen years ago! Yes, I see you now in your blue coat with bright buttons, and your white watered-satin waistcoat, and a moss rose-bud in your button-hole, which you said was like me. What? *You never talked such nonsense?* Ha! Mr. Caudle, you don't know what you talked that day—but I do. Yes; and you then sat at the table as if your face, as I may say, was buttered with happiness, and—What? No, Mr. Caudle, don't say that; *I* have not wiped the butter off—not I. If you, above all men, are not happy, you ought to be, gracious knows!

"Yes, I *will* talk of fourteen years ago. Ha! you sat beside me then, and picked out all sorts of nice things for me. You'd have given me pearls and diamonds to eat if I could have swallowed 'em. Yes, I say, you sat beside me, and—What do you talk about? *You couldn't sit beside me to-day?* That's nothing at all to do with it. But it's so like you. I can't speak but you fly off to something else. Ha! and when the health of the young couple was drunk, what a speech you made then! It was delicious! How you made everybody cry, as if their hearts were breaking; and I recollect it as if it was yesterday, how the tears ran down dear father's nose, and how dear mother nearly went into a fit! Dear souls! They little thought, with all your fine talk, how you'd use me! *How have you used me?* O Mr. Caudle, how can you ask that question? It's well for you I can't see you blush. *How* have you used me!

"Well, that the same tongue could make a speech like that, and then talk as it did to-day! *How did you talk?* Why, shamefully! What did you say about your wedded happiness? Why, nothing. What did you say about your wife? Worse than nothing: just as if she were a bargain you were sorry for, but were obliged to make the best of. What do you say? *And bad's the best?* If you say that again, Caudle, I'll rise from my bed. *You didn't say it?* What, then, did you say? Something very like it, I know. Yes, a pretty speech of thanks for a husband! And everybody could see that you didn't care a pin for me; and that's why you had 'em here: that's why you invited 'em, to insult me to their faces. What? *I made you invite 'em?* O Caudle, what an aggravating man you are!

"I suppose you'll say next I made you invite Miss Prettyman? Oh, yes; don't tell me her brother brought her without your knowing it. What? *Didn't I hear him say so?* Of course I did; but do you suppose I'm quite a fool? Do you think I don't know that that was all settled between you? And she must be a nice person to come unasked to a woman's house! But I know why she came. Oh, yes; she came to look about her. *What do I mean?* Oh, the meaning's plain enough. She came to see how she should like the rooms—how she should like my seat at the fire-place; how she—and if it isn't enough to break a mother's heart to be treated so!—how she should like my dear children.

"Now, it's no use your bouncing about at—but of course that's it; I can't mention Miss Prettyman, but you fling about as if you were in a fit. Of course that shows there's something in it. Otherwise, why should you disturb yourself? Do you think I didn't see her looking at the ciphers on the spoons as if she already saw mine scratched out and her's there? No, I sha'nt drive you mad, Mr. Caudle; and if I do it's your own fault. No other man would treat the wife of his bosom in—What do you say? *You might as well have married a hedgehog?* Well, now it's come to something! But it's always the case! Whenever you've seen that Miss Prettyman, I'm sure to be abused. A hedgehog! A pretty thing for a woman to be called by her husband! Now you don't think I'll lie quietly in bed, and be called a hedgehog—do you, Mr. Caudle?

"Well, I only hope Miss Prettyman had a good dinner, that's all. *I* had none! You know I had none—how was I to get any? You know that the only part of the turkey I care for is the merry-thought. And that, of course, went to Miss Prettyman. Oh, I saw you laugh when you put it on her plate! And you don't suppose, after such an insult as that, I'd taste another thing upon the table? No, I should hope I have more spirit than that. Yes; and you took wine with her four times. What do you say? *Only twice?* Oh, you were so lost—fascinated, Mr. Caudle; yes, fascinated—that you did'nt know what you did. However, I do think while I'm alive I might be treated with respect at my own table. I say, while I'm alive; for I know I sha'nt last long, and then Miss Prettyman may come and take it all. I'm wasting daily, and no wonder. I never say anything about it, but every week my gowns are taken in.

"I've lived to learn something, to be sure! Miss Prettyman turned up her nose at my custards. It isn't sufficient that you're always finding fault yourself, but you must bring women home to sneer at me at my own table. What do you say? *She didn't turn up her nose?* I know she did; not but what it's needless—Providence has turned it up quite enough for her already. And she must give herself airs over my custards! Oh, I saw her mincing with the spoon as if she was chewing sand. What do you say? *She praised my plum-pudding?* Who asked her to praise it? Like her impudence, I think!

"Yes, a pretty day I've passed. I shall not forget this wedding-day, I think! And as I say, a pretty speech you made in the way of thanks. No, Caudle, if I was to live a hundred years—you needn't groan, Mr. Caudle, I shall not trouble you half that time—if I was to live a hundred years, I should never forget it. Never! You didn't even so much as bring one of your children into your speech. And—dear creatures!—what have *they* done to offend you? No; I shall not drive you mad. It's you, Mr. Caudle, who'll drive me mad. Everybody says so.

"And you suppose I didn't see how it was managed, that you and *that* Miss Prettyman were always partners at whist? *How was it managed?* Why, plain enough. Of course you packed the cards, and could cut what you liked. You'd settled that between you. Yes; and when she took a trick, instead of leading off a trump—*she* play whist, indeed!—what did you say to her, when she found it was wrong? Oh—it was impossible that *her* heart should mistake! And this, Mr. Caudle, before people—with your own wife in the room!

"And Miss Prettyman—I won't hold my tongue. I *will* talk of Miss Prettyman: who's she, indeed, that I shouldn't talk of her? I suppose she thinks she sings? What do you say? *She sings like a mermaid?* Yes, very—very like a mermaid: for she never sings but she exposes herself. She might, I think, have chosen another song. '*I love somebody*,' indeed; as if I didn't know who was meant by that 'somebody;' and all the room knew it, of course; and that was what it was done for—nothing else.

"However, Mr. Caudle, as my mind's made up, I shall say no more about the matter to-night, but try to go to sleep."

"And to my astonishment and gratitude," writes Caudle, "she kept her word."

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are now getting up another edition of Dickens, to be called "The Author's American Edition." In conjunction with Harper & Brothers, they have paid many thousands of dollars to Mr. Dickens for advance sheets of his various works, he having been paid five thousand dollars in gold for the early sheets of "Our Mutual Friend," and the same amount in gold for all of his other late works. This new edition is to be printed on the finest super-calendered paper, in the finest manner, and will contain the whole of the original English illustrations by Seymour, "Phiz," Cruikshank, and other artists. The first volume, containing "Our Mutual Friend," with forty-two illustrations by Marcus Stone, will be published in a few days, at $1 in paper cover and $1·25 in green morocco cloth, with gilt side and back.

—We have received from Hurd & Houghton Dr. Hayes' "Open Polar Sea;" also, "En Avant," and "Five Years," by Grace Greenwood, which we will notice in a few days.

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AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million one hundred and twenty-three thousand and fifty-two dollars ($1,123,052) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the First School District of Pennsylvania, for the year 1867, as follows:—

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Item 1. For salaries, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars ($25,050).

Item 2. For rent of hall for commencement, and rent of cabinet of natural history and apparatus, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 3. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 4. For cleaning, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 5. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals, and gas, five hundred and thirty dollars ($530).

Item 6. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 7. For printing and petty expenses, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Item 8. For salaries, seven thousand six hundred dollars ($7600).

Item 9. For repairs, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 10. For furnaces and stoves, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 11. For cleansing, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 12. For furniture, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 13. For printing and petty expenses, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 14. For philosophical apparatus and chemicals, and rent of hall for commencement, six hundred dollars ($600).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST SECTION.

Item 15. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars ($18,450).

Item 16. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred and ninety dollars ($1390).

Item 17. For repairs, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 18. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and seventy dollars ($370).

Item 19. For salaries of house-cleaners, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1750).

Item 20. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 21. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 22. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND SECTION.

Item 23. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars ($20,330).

Item 24. For rent of school-houses, two thousand and ninety seven dollars ($2097).

Item 25. For repairs, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 26. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 27. For salaries of house cleaners, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($1750).

Item 28. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 29. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 30. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRD SECTION.

Item 31. For salaries of teachers, twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars ($21,620).

Item 32. For rent of school-houses, twenty-four hundred dollars ($2400).

Item 33. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 34. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 35. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred dollars ($1900).

Item 36. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 37. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 38. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTH SECTION.

Item 39. For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($16,150).

Item 40. For rent of school-houses, twenty-two hundred and twenty dollars ($2220).

Item 41. For repairs, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 42. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 43. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and eighty dollars ($1580).

Item 44. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 45. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 46. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTH SECTION.

Item 47. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars ($18,660).

Item 48. For rent of school houses, eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars ($1825).

Item 49. For repairs, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 50. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 51. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and forty dollars ($1640).

Item 52. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 53. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 54. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTH SECTION.

Item 55. For the salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars ($13,270).

Item 56. For rent of school-houses, four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475).

Item 57. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 58. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 59. For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and thirty dollars ($1330).

Item 60. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 61. For furniture, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 62. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH SECTION.

Item 63. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand five hundred and ninety dollars ($20,590).

Item 64. For rent of school-houses, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 65. For repairs, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 66. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 67. For salaries of house cleaners, eighteen hundred and five dollars ($1805).

Item 68. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 69. For furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 70. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTH SECTION.

Item 71. For salaries of teachers, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ($12,650).

Item 72. For rent of school-houses, forty-one hundred and fifty dollars ($4150).

Item 73. For repairs, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 74. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 75. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and eighty dollars ($1280).

Item 76. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 77. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 78. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINTH SECTION.

Item 79. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars ($14,840).

Item 80. For rent of school-houses, sixteen hundred and twenty dollars ($1620).

Item 81. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 82. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 83. For salaries of house cleaners, fourteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1450).

Item 84. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 85. For furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 86. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TENTH SECTION.

Item 87. For salaries of teachers, twenty thousand three hundred and ten dollars ($20,310).

Item 88. For rent of school-houses, eleven hundred dollars ($1100).

Item 89. For repairs, seven hundred dollars ($700.)

Item 90. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 91. For salaries of house cleaners, seventeen hundred and sixty dollars ($1760).

Item 92. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 93. For furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 94. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE ELEVENTH SECTION.

Item 95. For salaries of teachers, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars ($16,770).

Item 96. For rent of school-houses, five hundred and fifty dollars ($550).

Item 97. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 98. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 99. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and twenty dollars ($1620).

Item 100. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 101. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 102. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWELFTH SECTION.

Item 103. For salaries of teachers, thirteen thousand three hundred and five dollars ($13,305).

Item 104. For rent of school-houses, twenty-four hundred and eighty-two dollars ($2482).

Item 105. For repairs, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 106. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 107. For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and forty dollars ($1340).

Item 108. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 109. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 110. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH SECTION.

Item 111. For salaries of teachers, fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars ($15,170).

Item 112. For rent of school-houses, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars ($725).

Item 113. For repairs, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 114. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 115. For salaries of house cleaners, twelve hundred and forty dollars ($1240).

Item 116. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 117. For furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 118. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTEENTH SECTION.

Item 119. For salaries of teachers, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars ($27,680).

Item 120. For rent of school-house, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

Item 121. For repairs, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 122. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred ($500.)

Item 123. For salaries of house cleaners, two thousand one hundred and ten dollars ($2110).

Item 124. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 125. For furniture, seven hundred dollars dollars ($700).

Item 126. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTEENTH SECTION.

Item 127. For salaries of teachers, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars ($29,630).

Item 128. For rent of school-houses, sixteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1650).

Item 129. For repairs, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 130. For furnaces and stoves, one thousand and fifteen dollars ($1015).

Item 131. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars ($2380).

Item 132. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 133. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 134. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTEENTH SECTION.

Item 135. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand six hundred and ten dollars $17,610).

Item 136. For rent of school-houses, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 137. For repairs, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 138. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 139. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 140. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 141. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 142. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTEENTH SECTION.

Item 143. For salaries of teachers, eighteen thousand and ninety dollars ($18,090).

Item 144. For rent of school-houses, thirteen hundred dollars ($1300).

Item 145. For repairs, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 146. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 147. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1550).

Item 148. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 149. For furniture, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 150. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTEENTH SECTION.

Item 151. For salaries for teachers, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars ($26,760).

Item 152. For rent of school-houses, nineteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1950).

Item 153. For repairs, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 154. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 155. For salaries of house-cleaners, twenty-five hundred and sixty dollars ($2560).

Item 156. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 157. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 158. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE NINETEENTH SECTION.

Item 159. For salaries of teachers, twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars ($25,450).

Item 160. For rent of school-houses, thirty-six hundred and fifty dollars ($3650).

Item 161. For repairs, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 162. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 163. For salaries of house-cleaners, twenty-two hundred and sixty dollars ($2260).

Item 164. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 165. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 166. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTIETH SECTION.

Item 167. For the salaries of teachers, thirty thousand one hundred and twenty dollars ($30,120).

Item 168. For rent of school-houses, four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars ($4925).

Item 169. For repairs, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 170. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 171. For salaries of house cleaners, twenty-seven hundred and fifty-dollars ($2750).

Item 172. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 173. For furniture, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 174. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION.

Item 175. For salaries of teachers, twenty-two thousand and ten dollars ($22,010).

Item 176. For rent of school house, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 177. For repairs, eight hundred dollars $800).

Item 178. For furnaces and stoves, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 179. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and sixty dollars ($1960).

Item 180. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 181. For furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 182. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SECTION.

Item 183. For salaries of teachers, nineteen thousand three hundred and ninety dollars ($19,390).

Item 184. For rent of school houses, four hundred and fifty-five dollars ($455).

Item 185. For repairs, four hundred and thirty dollars ($430).

Item 186. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425).

Item 187. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred and twenty-four dollars ($1524).

Item 188. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 189. For furniture, five hundred and fifty dollars ($550).

Item 190. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SECTION.

Item 191. For salaries of teachers, twenty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars ($23,890).

Item 192. For rent of school houses, one thousand and eighty-five dollars ($1085).

Item 193. For repairs, eight hundred and ninety dollars ($890).

Item 194. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred and thirty dollars ($430).

Item 195. For salaries of house cleaners, nineteen hundred and sixty dollars ($1960).

Item 196. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 197. For furniture, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 198. For printing and petty expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SECTION.

Item 199. For salaries of teachers, eleven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars ($11,490).

Item 200. For rent of school houses, fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars ($1525).

Item 201. For repairs, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 202. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 203. For salaries of house cleaners, one thousand and ninety-four dollars ($1094).

Item 204. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 205. for furniture, three hundred and eighty dollars ($380).

Item 206. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

Item 207. For salaries of teachers, fourteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars ($14,410).

Item 208. For rent of school-houses, ten hundred and twenty dollars ($1020).

Item 209. For repairs, six hundred and seventy dollars ($670).

Item 210. For furnaces and stoves, three hundred and twenty dollars ($320).

Item 211. For salaries of house cleaners, thirteen hundred and eighty dollars ($1380).

Item 212. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 213. For furniture, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 214. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SECTION.

Item 215. For salaries of teachers, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars ($17,450).

Item 216. For rent of school-houses, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 217. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 218. For furnaces and stoves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 219. For salaries of house cleaners, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 220. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 221. For furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 222. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SECTION.

Item 223. For salaries of school teachers, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars ($17,270).

Item 224. For rent of school houses, thirteen hundred and eighty dollars ($1380).

Item 225. For repairs, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 226. For furnaces and stoves, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 227. For salaries of house cleaners, sixteen hundred and eighteen dollars ($1618).

Item 228. For clerk hire, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 229. For furniture, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 230. For printing and petty expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Item 231. For furniture for Boys' High School, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 232. For carpet for Committee Room at Boys' High School, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 233. For painting outside of Girls' High School, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 234. For repairing roof and painting inside of Henry Clay School House, First Section, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 235. For furniture for Weccacoe Grammar School, First Section, five hundred and forty dollars ($540).

Item 236. For painting inside Weccacoe Grammar School, First Section, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 237. For furniture for Barlow Secondary School, First Section, one hundred and seventy dollars ($170).

Item 238. For new heaters for Mary Street School House, Second Section, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 239. For painting roof and outside of Washington School House, Second Section, four hundred and fifty dollars ($450).

Item 240. For stoves for Robinson School House, Second Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 241. For repairing fence and spiking top of same at Lyons School House, Third Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 242. For furniture for Lyons School, Third Section, tures hundred dollars ($300).

Item 243. For repairing roof at Lyons School House, Third Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 244. For painting outside and railing and lower floor, inside Lyons School, Third Section, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 245. For inside venetian blinds of Mount Vernon School House, Third Section, six hundred and thirty dollars ($630).

Item 246. For repairing roof at Mount Vernon School House, Third Section, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 247. For painting outside and inside, Mount Vernon School House, Third Section, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 248. For furniture and shades at Southwark Library, Third Section, four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425).

Item 249. For painting outside shutters and frames, Ringgold Grammar School, Fourth Section, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 250. For slate blackboards for various schools, Fourth Section, one hundred and fifty-six dollars ($156).

Item 251. For varnishing desks at Ringgold Girls' Grammar School, Fourth Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 251½. For furniture, Ringgold Consolidated Secondary, Fourth Section, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 252. For repairs to buildings, roof, and paving yard at Lombard Street School House, Fifth Section, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 253. For blackboards, Fifth Section, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 254. For painting and papering Crown Street and Primary No. 3 Schools, Sixth Section, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 255. For inside shutter blinds in Crown Street School, Sixth Section, six hundred and fifty dollars ($650).

Item 256. For furniture for Primary No. 1, Ninth Section, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Item 257. For furniture for Primary No. 2, Ninth Section, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Item 258. For furniture for Girls' Secondary, Ninth Section, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).

Item 259. For new furniture, Northwest Boys' and Girls,' One Division each, Tenth Section, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 260. For increase of rent due R. G. Laning, 1865, Eleventh Section, twenty-five dollars ($25).

Item 260½. For partition to the Boys' and Girls' School Chatham street, Twelfth Section, one hundred and eighty-five dollars ($185).

Item 261. For painting outside of John Quincy Adams School House, Thirteenth Section, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 262. For painting and repairs at Hancock School, Fourteenth Section, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Item 263. For furniture for one Division Secondary and one Division Girls' Grammar School, Fourteenth Section, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 264. For plastering and repairing ceilings at Hancock School House, Fourteenth Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 265. For glass partitions for Primary, Twelfth, above Brown, Fourteenth Section, five hundred and fifty dollars ($550).

Item 266. For fencing Primary, Twelfth, above Brown, Fourteenth Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 267. For repairing Livingston School, Fifteenth Section, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 268. For furniture, Livingston School, Second Division, Fifteenth Section, two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275).

Item 269. For new heater, Lincoln Grammar School, Fifteenth Section, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).

Item 270. For sixty-four desks for Morris Boys' Grammar School, Eighteenth Section, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 271. For painting and repairing Levering School, Twenty-first Section, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 272. For repairing iron fence, and painting same, etc., at the Glenwood School, Twenty-first Section, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 273. For painting roof Glenwood School House, Twenty-first Section, fifty dollars ($50).

Item 274. For furniture, Mechanicsville, Twenty-third Section, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 275. For furniture, Marshall Secondary, Twenty-third Section, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Item 276. For altering partitions, Columbia Primary, Twenty-third Section, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).

Item 277. For grading lot at Mechanicsville School House, Twenty-third Section, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).

Item 278. For additional repairs, etc., inside and out, to the Mantua School House, Twenty-fourth Section, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 279. For furniture for Mantua School, Twenty-fourth Section, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 280. For iron railing in front of Mantua School, Twenty-fourth Section, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 281. For furniture for Irving Primary, Twenty-fifth Section, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 282. For furniture for Blockley Union School, Twenty-seventh Section, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 283. For repairs to Greenway School, Twenty-seventh Section, one huddred dollars ($100).

Item 284. For repairs to Davidson School, Twenty-seventh Section, one hundred dollars ($100).

FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

Item 285. For furniture of new school building, Seventh and Norris streets, Twentieth Section two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars ($2767).

Item 286. For stoves for new school building, Seventh and Norris streets, Twentieth Section, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 287. For furniture for new school building, Warnock and Oxford streets, Twentieth Section, two thousand three hundred and forty dollars ($2340).

Item 288. For stoves for new school building, Warnock and Oxford streets, Twentieth Section, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 289. For furniture for new school building, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, Twentieth Section, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars ($1682).

Item 290. For stoves for new school building, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, Twentieth Section, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 291. For furniture for new school building, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, Twentieth Section, three thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars ($3691).

Item 292. For stoves for new school building, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, Twentieth Section, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 293. For furniture for new schoool building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 294. For furnaces for new school building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, six hundred and seventy-five dollars ($675).

Item 295. For grading and paving new school building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 296. For fencing new school building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 297. For well and pump for new school building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 298. For privies for new school building, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, one hundred and sixty dollars ($160).

Item 299. For wall in front and northeast side Centre street, Twenty-second Section, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 300. For iron railing, Centre street, Twenty-second Section, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 301. For furniture for new school houses, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000): Provided, That this shall be used exclusively for new school houses, and no transfers shall be made therefrom.

Item 302. For furnaces and stoves, forty thousand dollars ($40,000).

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 303. For cleaning cesspools, one thousand six hundred dollars ($1600).

Item 304. For ground rents, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Item 305. For fuel, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) (of which all coal used shall be obtained from miners or shippers only).

Item 306. For books and stationery, eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

Item 307. For employment of additional teachers, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Item 308. For employment of additional housekeepers, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 309. For rent of additional buildings and furniture for same, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 310. For insurance on school buildings, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Item 311. For expenses Committee on Qualification of Teachers, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 312. For expenses Committees on Property, and Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, each one hundred dollars ($100), two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 313. For rent of office, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 314. For printing annual report, and other printing, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Item 315. For salaries of officers, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 316. For advertising, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 317. For carriage hire, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 318. For gas and incidentals, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 319. For porterage on books, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 320. For stamps required by act of Congress, three hundred and sixty dollars ($360).

Item 321. For making record of property, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 322. For increase of salaries of teachers, the sum of ninety-nine thousand three hundred dollars ($99,300), with the condition that all salaries of four hundred and fifty dollars and under be increased twenty per cent., and those over four hundred and fifty dollars be increased ten per cent.; and that the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seven dollars ($9507) be added to the items making an appropriation to the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, for the salaries of house cleaners. And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Controllers in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 13 1t

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

186

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
Philadelphia.

8 4smw

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
No. 724 MARKET Street.

1 28 mwf5

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 29 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18s

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BATTURS, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. BENJAMIN G. MANN,

2 8 fmw3t Auditor.

ESTATE OF CHARLES WORRELL, SEN., Deceased.

Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. S. MORGAN RAMSEY,

1 30 w6w* No. 229 DOCK Street.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
1 19tF28 Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and ramished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBE

VALENTINE!

The Pranks of a Saint by that Name—Cupid Transformed into a Clown, and Love Made Supremely Ridiculous—Valentine Statistics and Valentine Specimens, Etc. Etc.

ST. VALENTINE.

Valentine, a priest of Rome, who flourished in the third century, on the 14th of February, A. D. 270, was first beaten with clubs and then beheaded, for which reason he was raised by the Holy Father to the dignity of sainthood. The greater portion of his remains, it is said, are still preserved in Rome, in the Church of St. Praxedes. Near this point is a gate, which once passed by the name of the *Porta del Popolo*, but which, in other days, was known as the *Porta Valentini*.

THE ORIGIN OF VALENTINES.

But the modern customs which especially pertain to this day have no connection whatever with the life or death of the martyr to whose memory it has been set apart in the calendar of Rome. The origin of these customs, however, is very ancient, and involved in considerable obscurity. The only rational theory that has been advanced concerning them is that they are the continuation of the Roman ceremonies in honor of Pan and Juno, which were celebrated in the month of February, under the title of *Lupercalia*. One of the several customs by which this festival was distinguished was the placing of the names of young women in a box from which they were drawn by young men, as chance directed. To such practices, however, the early Christian pastors were opposed, because they savored too strongly of the old idolatry. Knowing it to be quite impossible to eradicate the custom at once, they endeavored to impart to it an orthodox character, by substituting for the names of maidens the names of the saints.

The drawing was fixed upon the 14th of February—which happened to be St. Valentine's Day—because it was the middle of the month which had been devoted to the heathenish *Lupercalia*. The Saints did not long remain in favor, however, their places soon being usurped by the maidens whom they had displaced; and this feature of the old Roman rites once restored, the transition to the next step was easy and natural. The practice of thus choosing mates became reciprocal, as far as the two sexes were concerned, all who were thus chosen being termed Valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY IN OLDEN TIMES.

In accordance with the origin of the custom, it was until within a recent period nothing more nor less than a kind of lottery, the drawing being followed by those ceremonies which render the game of forfeits so extremely agreeable to young people of the opposite sexes. The sentimental and ludicrous poetry of the present day was then almost unknown.

In the time of Charles II, it seems that the names of married persons, as well as those of the unmarried, were placed in the wheel of fortune on St. Valentine's Day. Thus, we find in "Pepys' Diary" the following entry for the 14th of February, 1667:—

"This morning came up to my wife's bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer, to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5."

It was common in these days for the person drawn as a Valentine to make the person drawing him or her a handsome present. This was done to "relieve" the donors of the obligations under which they were placed by being drawn as Valentines. Miss Stuart, a celebrated belle, who afterwards became the Duchess of Richmond, drew as her Valentine, in 1667, Lord Mandeville, and the latter was glad to *relieve* himself by presenting her with a ring costing £300. On one occasion the same fortunate lady *relieved* the Duke of York from the decree of fate on receiving from him a jewel valued at £800.

The festival, as celebrated by the young people of England and Scotland in the early part of the last century, is thus described by a careful observer of domestic customs:—

"On the eve of St. Valentine's day, an equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots—the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids, so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his 'Valentine,' and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls her's. By this means each has two Valentines; but the man sticks faster to the Valentine which has fallen to him than the Valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the Valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear the billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

In these times, the common people believed that on this day the birds were accustomed to select their mates; and, owing to the strange influences which pervaded the air, it was maintained that a young person on walking abroad would first encounter the one with whom his or her lot was to be cast for life. The poet Gay gives currency to this harmless superstition in the following lines, which he places on the lips of a rural dame:—

"Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
Their paramours with mutual chirping find,
I early rose just at the break of day,
Before the sun had chased the stars away:—
A-field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine (for so should housewives do).
Thee first I spied—and the first swain we see,
In spite of fortune shall our true love be."

SHAKESPEIARAN VALENTINES.

That the observance of St. Valentine's Day is of very ancient origin is proved by the fact that both Shakespeare and Chaucer allude to it, as well as the poet Lydgate, who died in 1440. Duke Charles, of Orleans, who was captured by the English on the field of Agincourt, in 1415, was the earliest known composer of those amorous stanzas for which St. Valentine's Day has been distinguished. Drayton, one of the minor lights of Shakespeare's time, thus ushers in the day:—

"Muse, let the morn awake,
Sad winter now declines,
Each bird doth choose a mate,
This day's Saint Valentine's!
For that good Bishop's sake
Get up, and let us see
What beauty it shall be
That fortune us assigns."

The anxious poet, after a few more flourishes, discovers the "beauty" of whom he is in quest, securely lodged

"In yonder climbing tower,
Gilt by the glittering rise."

The poet is immensely excited by this discovery, and in a fit of rapture he exclaims:—

"Oh, Jove! that in a shower—
As once that thunderer did,
When he in drops lay hid—
That I could her surprise!"

The superfluous "that" in the above lines is undoubtedly owing to the poet's deep emotion, and not to his lack of knowledge of good English. Consoling himself with the thought that

"No mortal ever saw
So ravishing a sight,"

and firmly persuaded that

"—— if the gods might awe,
And powerfully transpierce
The globy universe,
Outshooting every light;"

the poet musters his courage in true modern and civilized fashion, and thus resolves:—

"My lips I'll softly lay
Upon her heavenly cheek,
Dyed like the dawning day,
As polish'd ivory sleek;
And in her ear I'll say,
'Oh, thou bright Morning Star!
'Tis I that come so far,
My Valentine to seek.'"

THE VALENTINES OF MODERN DAYS.

The customs of St. Valentine's Day, as will appear to any one who has gazed upon one of the comic missives which, in these days, are addressed to big-headed and small-bodied chambermaids, have undergone a sad change since that certain 14th of February on which the Duke of York presented the £800 jewel to Miss Stuart. Among the avalanche of cheap wit and perforated paper which comes down upon the devoted postman on each recurrence of St. Valentine's Day, there are, it is true, a number of delicate paper cupids who sit enthroned in delicate paper bowers, and for mere times have been exposed for sale in this city amusement's sake, transfix delicate paper hearts with delicate paper darts; but all such things are expensive, and are, therefore, with extreme good taste, for the most part ignored. On faithful inquiry, we learn that no Valen- during the present season at a higher price than $10. In New York, the case may be different, as several of the manufacturers, we are informed, have turned out a few valued as high as $100 each, and if the foolish customer who purchases them is not a metropolitan, we are surely at a loss to divine what he is. There is, indeed, a rumor extant to the effect that, a few years ago, a Broadway dealer disposed of no less than seven nonsensical paper contrivances for the trifling sum of $500 each; but we have heard of no dealer—not even of a Broadway dealer—who has this year ventured to invest as large a sum in a single valentine, and we think this fact shows that some people are improving in their stock of common sense.

A new style, which has been lately introduced, is said to be quite popular at present. "Perfumed Sachets" are the titles under which they pass, and among the various devices engrafted upon them, is one for holding photographs—as sensible as it is unique. But the

COMIC VALENTINES

which have been in vogue for several years, and which can be procured at every street corner for a sum ranging from one to five cents each, still lead all others; not less on account of their cheapness, we opine, than because of the cutting sarcasm which invests them. By mailing such missives as these one can easily and cheaply perpetrate a joke upon a friend, or perchance give an enemy a thrust which will cause him to wince in utter helplessness. We have carefully examined a large assortment of these, and from the number selected the following, which are almost, if not entirely new, to present to our readers, as indicative of the standard of sentiment which at present pervades the Valentine market:—

"Lodgings Cheap and Nasty," is the inscription upon a signboard suspended in front of a dwelling, at the key-hole of which is perched, McCracken like, a landlady with the customary swelled head and the invariable diminutive body. The motto is in these words:—

"The key to many a tale profound
Of strange intrigues and artful dodgings,
Is in the keyhole to be found—
As all should know who live in lodgings."

Next we have a milliner with a monster of a head and a dwarf of a body; and addressing her in rapture we exclaim:—

"Let me waft to you a kiss,
Sweet young milliner;
Eyes of dove and lips of dew,
Nice young milliner!
Let me waft a kiss to you,
Why should you and I be two?
Every word I say is true—
Plump young milliner!"

The cranium of the cook is even more fearfully developed than it is in either of the above cases. In the motto which accompanies her distorted physiognomy we find the following curious revelations:—

"How little we are given
To regard the serious fact,
That while meat is sent from Heaven,
Cooks from lower zones are tracked;
Or, to square it, that the Devil,
For the weal of mankind itchin',
With his eyes of smothered evil
Supervises every kitchen!"

And now we come to a milkmaid, who is an anomaly in the Valentine world, for the simple reason that her head is but half the size of body. It may also be interesting to know that her mouth is just half the size of her head, and that her feet and eyes are about on a par with respect to their superficies. The milkmaid's adorer thus unburdens himself:—

"'Mong all the beauteous damsels I've seen—
In city, town, or on the village green,
There's none so lovely as the Milk-man's daughter,
With bright-hooped bucket, filled with chalk and water."

The last portrait in our gallery is labelled a "She-Devil;" and if the capacity to spit fire, and lash about oneself with a cat-o'-nine-tails, in any wise entitles one to such an epithet, surely the original of this charming sketch was deserving of it. Her various attributes are thus summed up, with more regard for truth than for the rules of prosody:—

"Wings of Bat,
Horns of Owl,
Tongues of Snake,
Horrible Scowl:
These are the dregs
That are found in the cup
Of domestic bitters,
When all is 'up!'"

Leaving the gentlemen's side of the Valentine gallery entirely unfurnished, we will turn, in conclusion, to

THE VALESTINE TRADE.

The impression generally prevails that the custom of sending Valentines is gradually dying out, but a glance at the statistics of the Valentine trade will show that it is not well founded. The following statement shows the number manufactured by a single firm to meet the demand for the current season, together with the price at which they are retailed:—

1,000,000	Comic Valentines at 5c	$30,000
448,484	Sentimental Valentines at 5c	22,424
304,320	Sentimental Valentines at 10c	30,432
280,800	Sentimental Valentines at 15c	42,120
111,650	Sentimental Valentines at 20c	22,330
125,600	Sentimental Valentines at 25c	31,400
66,680	Sentimental Valentines at 30c	20,004
42,570	Sentimental Valentines at 40c	17,028
54,548	Sentimental Valentines at 50c	27,324
30,000	Sentimental Valentines at 75c	22,500
16,000	Sentimental Valentines at $1	16,000
2,570	Sentimental Valentines at $1·50	3,855
4,500	Sentimental Valentines at $2	9,000
1,500	Sentimental Valentines at $3	4,500
1,200	Sentimental Valentines at $4	4,800
500	Sentimental Valentines at $7·50	3,750
400	Sentimental Valentines at $10	4,000
100	Sentimental Valentines at $15	1,500
50	Sentimental Valentines at $20	1,000
30	Sentimental Valentines at $25	750
30	Sentimental Valentines at $50	1,500
10	Sentimental Valentines at $75	750
2	Sentimental Valentines at $100	200
2,591,644		$317,167

This, it must be remembered, is the production of a single firm. Placing the entire manufacture of the whole country at three times the above number—and the estimate is certainly low—we shall have seven and a half millions of Valentines, in the purchase of which love-sick swains and sighing maidens have, within the past two weeks, expended fully $1,000,000! The entire population of the country being but 30,000,000, this will give a Valentine to every fourth man, woman, and child.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7·3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,600·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	155,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,036,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,950·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

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Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, and at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas R. Peterson, No. 1036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street, INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865. CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

FOURTH EDITION

Triple Murder and Suicide in Missouri.

Proposition to Strike Out the Word "White" from the Missouri Constitution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—A man named Nichols murdered his wife and two children in Brookfield, Missouri, on Sunday night, and then killed himself.

A Proposition to Strike Out the Word "White" from the Constitution of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—A proposition was brought before the Missouri Senate yesterday, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in that document.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 13.

Maryland Internal Revenue.

It appears from an official document that the internal revenue receipts from Maryland for the year 1864, 1865, and 1866 amounts to over $16,000,000.

League Island Navy Yard.

The friends and opponents of League Island as a Navy Yard are here in strong force, seeking to influence the action of Congress.

The Southern Military Bill.

The House has refused, by twenty-five majority, to second the previous question on Mr. Stevens' Military bill.

Reconstruction.

It is believed now that no general reconstruction bill will be passed by this Congress, but that separate bills, adapted to the condition of things in each State, will be passed, as in the case of Louisiana. Bills for separate States are now being prepared, under the advice of prominent loyalists from the respective States.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre.

The Commissioners to investigate the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney will leave Omaha about the 25th instant. The subject was discussed in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, with a view to having instructions prepared for a searching investigation into that matter, and into Indian affairs generally.

The Kansas Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is holding daily interviews with the delegations from Indian tribes from Kansas, to induce them to leave Kansas, but thus far no treaty to that effect has been concluded.

The Orthodox and Hicksite Quakers are holding meetings in this city to endeavor to agree upon a plan of consolidation. Addresses have been made to that end by S. M. Janey of Virginia, Richard Batty of Boston, and others.

Navigation.

The river is ice bound yet,

There is a fresh rumor to-day that the Swatara, with Surratt on board, is at Aquia Creek, unable to get up through the ice. It is believed, however, that it is the Ascutney at Aquia Creek.

Higher Tariff Rates Expected.

The House Ways and Means Committee are occupied with the Senate Tariff bill, and the temper of the Committee is to put on higher rates.

The Nominations of Cowan & Company.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report in favor of rejecting the nomination of Mr. Cowan to Vienna, and of Hugh Ewing Minister to the Hague. They will report favorably on the nomination of John Seys as Minister to Liberia, and Henry S. Sanford promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels.

Bids for Government Paper.

The bids for the great contract for Government printing paper were opened this morning at the Capitol. Some twenty bids were offered.

Among the bidders for the large paper contracts to-day were Jonathan Tyson, of Coatesville; James R. Davis, of York; C. A. Baer, of Lancaster; and James M. Wilson & Co., Jessup & Moore, Alfred D. Jessup, and Charles Megargee & Co., of Philadelphia.

The bids for printing paper, 24 by 38 inches, to weigh 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, were from 18 to 23 cents per pound. The bids for writing paper were from 28 to 33 cents per pound. Awards will be made to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Petitions and memorials were presented. Among them was one from citizens of Arkansas, asking that a similar bill to that passed by the House for the government of Louisiana be passed for the organization of civil government in Arkansas.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported adversely the House resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton and Quartermaster-General Meigs. Indefinitely postponed.

The Clerk of the House announced the passage by the House of the bill for the establishment of civil government in Louisiana.

Messrs. Wade (Ohio) and Sumner (Mass.) rose simultaneously, and for the same purpose.

Mr. Sumner gave way to Mr. Wade, who moved to postpone all prior orders, and immediately take up the Louisiana bill. As there was very little of the session left, he hoped the Senators would proceed to immediate action. The Senate had already established its reputation for talking; he hoped that it would now show its capacity for energetic action.

Opposition to this motion came from both sides of the Chamber, on the ground that the morning business had not been disposed of.

Mr. Trumbull was quite as anxious, he said, as Mr. Wade could be, to take up the bill indicated in his (Wade's) motion, but he thought that the Senators should have an opportunity for clearing their tables of the bills and reports first.

Mr. Lane said he would oppose the motion of Mr. Wade, because he wanted to make reports from the Pension Committee.

Mr. Hendricks asked if was in order to object to the consideration of the bill.

The Chair said it was not, as the bill was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. Wade's motion was put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cragin, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates. Total, 24.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey. Total, 19.

So the bill was taken up. It required unanimous consent to reconsider the bill to-day, and Mr. Hendricks objecting, it goes over.

Mr. Wilson reported adversely the House resolution in relation to the appointment of cadets to West Point.

Also, the bill of the House to provide for the payment for horses used in the service.

Also, the resolution in relation to Brevet rank.

Also, the resolution to pay the Tennessee Home Guards. All of them were indefinitely postponed.

Also, Williams (Oregon), from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution to pay to the widows of the late Jacob Collamer and the late Solomon Foot the amount due them under the bill increasing the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Hendricks (Indiana) called up the bill to punish the larceny of any article of Government property by a fine of $500, and imprisonment not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or both. Passed.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) offered a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of General Warren's report of the survey of the Upper Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report by whose authority a commission was appointed during the war to adjudicate the war claims of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, the names of the commissioners, and the amount and nature of the claims.

House of Representatives.

Mr. McIndoe presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring it incompatible with the political system of the United States, and detrimental to the industrial interests of the country, to admit, under any pretext whatever, free of duty, foreign iron, whether manufactured for railroad purposes or otherwise.

Mr. Glossbrenner (Pa.) objected.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) stated that he had been necessarily absent yesterday when the vote was taken on the Louisiana Reconstruction bill, and that he should at the proper time ask permission to record his vote against the bill.

The Speaker presented the laws of Montana Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of the 2d of February, relative to the revenue collected in Baltimore city, and several counties of Maryland in 1864 and 1865, from all sources except duties on imports. Laid on the table.

Also, a telegraphic despatch from Denver, Colorado Territory, announcing the proceedings of a public meeting in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State. Laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee, for the establishment of military governments in the South.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) addressed the House. He argued the illegality of the governments set up in the lately rebellious States, that they were without any authority of law, and being under the control of those who were the leaders of the Rebellion, they could not and must not be recognized by Congress. He argued that the right to act by Congress in re-establishing loyal Governments in those States was beyond any question, and the duty was imperative.

The spirit of the Rebellion was still alive, and the loyal men, both black and white, and especially those who had fought for the country, were socially and politically proscribed. He depicted their trials and sufferings, and demanded that the Government should at once give these States loyal Governments based upon loyal suffrage, disfranchising the leaders of the Rebellion, and thus secure the highest interests of the Republic. He insisted that sacrifices enough had been made to secure these results, and that the people demanded that they be secured.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit the bill, in order that he might submit some amendments, which he explained. Among them was a substitute for the second section, by which Congress itself directly detailed five general officers to command in the several military districts proposed to be organized.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that it was not for Congress to undertake to detail army officers.

Mr. Stevens said that he had tried vainly to satisfy the views of the gentlemen around him, but finding that he could not do so, he withdrew the proposition to amend the second section.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—The Railroad Committee reported a General Railroad law, through Mr Landon.

Mr. Donovan introduced a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Club.

Mr. Davis, a supplement to the Allentown Railroad.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act incorporating the Susquehanna Railroad; also one incorporating the Wilkesbarre Transportation Company.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Senate how many persons of this Commonwealth were under sentence of death up to January 15, 1867, with all necessary facts as to date of sentence, place of confinement, etc. Agreed to.

House of Representatives.

The special order this morning was the act allowing the people of Philadelphia to vote upon the subject of Sunday travel. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Quigley to authorize the running. Immediately after the announcement of the vote of the majority—

Mr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, said that the matter was simply one to allow certain parties to pursue their worldly employments on Sunday, and struck at the foundation of moral codes. He offered an amendment to the amendment, as follows.—

Provided further, That no decision by ballot, made by the citizens of Philadelphia, under the provisions of this act, shall take effect unless all persons be permitted to ride in said passenger railway cars, without regard to color, sect, or nationality.

Messrs. Davis and Kerr (Republicans) both declared their willingness to give the colored man every privilege to which he was entitled, and were anxious to see him placed in possession of all his legal rights; but they would both vote against the above amendment, simply because it was introduced, just now, at a very improper time, as a firebrand to defeat the object of a legitimate bill, on an entirely different subject.

Mr. Quigley followed with a vigorous defense of the original bill, denouncing the amendment as ill-timed, and offered not for any legitimate purpose, but only to embarrass the bill. He urged the necessity of Sunday travel to the poorer classes of Philadelphia, and denounced the puritanical idea of those who would, if they could, stop grass from growing and water from running on Sunday—who would ride to church in their carriages, and force others who were less wealthy to walk. Why did not the gentleman from Pittsburg (Mr. Wilson) stop the cars which now run every day in his own city? How could he tolerate in his own streets what he was not willing to endorse here?

Mr. Stumbaugh, of Franklin, called the previous question, which stops all debate. The call was not sustained, the yeas being 21, and nays 72. The debate was, therefore, renewed.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Myers, of Easton, that the colored amendment as above was out of order, inasmuch as it involved a proposition entirely distinct and foreign to the original bill. A clause of the Constitution of the State forbids more than one subject being incorporated in one bill.

Before this point of order was disposed of, Mr. Mann moved to postpone the whole matter until Thursday next. Lost—40 ayes to 41 nays. The point of order of Mr. Myers was then discussed.

Charge of Manslaughter on the Ship Samuel Welsh—Further Hearing of the Case.

The further hearing in the case of Captain Ernest Hoecker, who is charged with beating a man to death while sick in his berth, by the name of Daniel Shields, when at sea in the ship Samuel Welsh, came off this morning, before United States Commissioner Smith.

A boy, aged fifteen, named Henry Siemmer, was on board of the brig, and knew Daniel Shields, who died. He came on board after ship left Wilmington, in custody of two watchmen, from jail; at this time Shields said he was not well; he complained of fever and ague after leaving port; one morning, about eight o'clock, the steward, second mate, and I were eating breakfast, sitting on the poop; captain was trying to make Shields steer right, and had a stick about one yard long, and hit Shields on the head, showing him how to steer; about an hour after Shields was forward, and the first mate was showing him how to take in sail; after showing him several times, and he not complying, the mate hit him with a rope; that is all I know of the differences between him and the officers; Shields was sick when the Captain hit him. Shields was five or six days off duty, and the Captain called him to take the wheel, about 8 o'clock one morning; the Captain struck him with a stick a yard long, and the thickness of the little finger; a piece of willow, and it was broken; he struck him on the head; I did not see him strike him any place else; a piece of the stick was broken, and the piece struck him on the head; I did not see Shields after the Captain and mate struck him; I saw no marks on the face of Shields after he went forward; Shields was treated as well as others, but only got more scolding because he did not understand the ropes; it was about two hours after the Captain struck Shields that the latter died; about all the crew were sick after we left Wilmington, except the Captain and second mate.

Shields was kindly asked to take the wheel; the second mate, Riley, was at the wheel, and it was his time to go below, and Shields was asked to take charge of the wheel; I think this was Saturday, and two days afterwards Shields was buried by throwing overboard; the Steward attended him while sick, and the captain sent him medicines etc., and gave whatever attention that could be given; I was examined by the Consul at Porto Rico; the Consul examined all on board; Riley, second mate, was examined; this willow that I speak of the captain brought on board at Wilmington, to whip the dog.

George Hewitt, steward of the ship, sworn—I am steward, and was on this vessel on the trip mentioned; I knew Shields as one of the crew; he was not an able seaman; he was treated as well as all; the captain and mate treated him badly at Wilmington; in the night time he deserted the vessel; next morning he was sent to jail, and remained until the vessel was ready for sea; when he was brought on board he said he was sick, and thought he had taken cold in jail; when the captain came on board, he ordered him and put him on duty; I was very sick myself at the time; on the day preceding the day of Shields' death, all hands were sick at the time.

Charles R. Hempell, sworn, employed in the Custom House, presented papers, purporting to be from that place; one a "return crew list" and Consul's certificate, stating that the master (Hoecker) appeared and testified that Daniel Shields came to his death by fever and ague and dysentery, and died on the 29th of October, 1866. Extracts of the ship's log, testifying to the sickness and death of Shields, were offered.

The Steward recalled—The Captain counselled me to prepare gruel for Shields; I did so; in conversation with Shields while sick, I asked him how he felt; he said he felt very sick; the third day I attended on him he said he felt better; dysentery was the cause of his sickness; the next morning he changed for the worse; the Captain spoke very kindly to Shields; said he was doing all he could; that night Shields died; he was not out on deck the day before he died, as testified by the boy; he was not able to do duty after taking sick, and during the three days I tended him I saw no disturbance between the Captain and Shields at the wheel; the Captain saw him (Shields) before his death; there was not the slightest complaint on the part of Shields of ill-treatment, nor did he complain to me while tending him.

I saw no marks or abrasions of the skin on the face or body of Shields; I did not see him after death.

Nicholas Woods, first mate of the vessel, testified—I was with her at Wilmington; I received Shields, as a deserter, from the officers, in irons; he was sent to the cabin and locked up, and said that he would not work; he helped to pull the hawser as we moved out of the river, without a word; he was off and on deck, as he was taken by the chills, with which the whole crew were affected; while he was sick, he was tended as well as the others; received as good treatment as all the rest; the captain never, to my knowledge, struck him; he was scolded; I did not see Shields for three days before his death, as I and nearly all were sick.

The evidence was here closed, and the case submitted to the Commissioners, who stated that there was no evidence to criminate the captain on a charge of manslaughter, and that, although there was an assault, yet the evidence fixes it as of so slight a gravity that it would not warrant his holding the captain, who was then and there discharged.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

The Italian Parliament.

Resignation of Ricasoli.

Continued Arrest of Fenians.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The Italian Parliament has been prorogued to the 28th of February. Baron Ricasoli, Chief Minister, has resigned at the King's request.

LONDON, February 13.—Fenian arrests still continue. Many new Irish arrests were made yesterday, including two ex-officers of the American army.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—Noon.—Cotton dull. Sales of 8000 bales. Middling uplands unchanged.

LONDON, February 13—Noon.—Consols, 91. United States Five-twenties, 73½; Illinois Central Railroad, 81½; Erie Railroad, 39¼.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

An Astronomical Item—The New State Buildings in Baltimore—New Police Commissioners.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 13.—A beautiful occultation of a star of the second magnitude by the moon was witnessed here last night, the star occulting precisely at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock.

Large delegations of the Legislature are now here selecting sites for the State building and Penitentiary. They are dogged by hundreds of interested parties.

It is now understood that Messrs. Lefevre Garrett, James Polk, and William Gatchell will be appointed Police Commissioners.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Stocks very